VOL. IV. NUMB. 189.

DUNLAP's

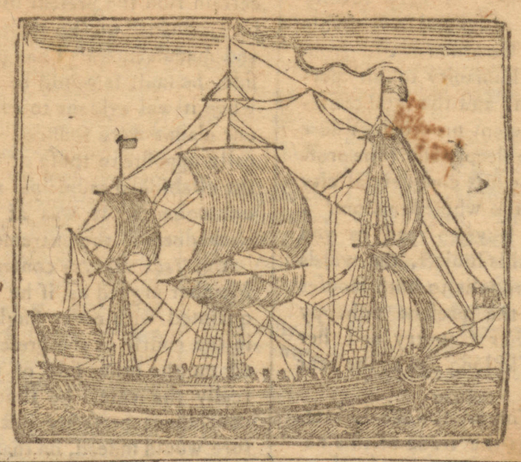
Pennsylvania Packet

OR,

THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, JUNE 5th, 1775.



City of Philadelphia, June 5, 1775.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

FINE FLOUR, at *Eighteen Shillings and Six-pence*, per Ct.

MIDDLINGS, at *Fifteen Shillings and Six-pence* per Ct.

RYE, at *Ten Shillings* per Ct.

Whitebread lb. oz.	*Midd. do.* lb. oz.	*Rye do.* lb. oz.
1d. loaf is 0 7½	1d. loaf is 0 8½	1d. loaf is 0 11
2d. ditto, 0 14¾	2d. ditto, 1 ¾	2d. ditto, 1 6¼
4d. ditto, 1 13½	4d. ditto, 2 1½	4d. ditto, 2 12½
8d. ditto, 3 11	8d. ditto, 4 3	8d. ditto, 5 9
12d. ditto, 5 8½	12d. ditto, 6 4½	12d. ditto, 8 6

Set by SAMUEL RHOADS, Mayor.
SAMUEL SHOEMAKER,
SAMUEL POWEL, } Aldermen.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

MADE his escape from Glouceſter Gaol, on the 25th of May inſtant, a certain JOHN STEVENSON, about five feet eight or nine inches high, pock marked, ſore lips, walks lame, and has ſtraight black hair; had on when he went away, a blue lapelled ſailor jacket, red waiſtcoat, white ſhirt, ſtriped ticken trowſers, worſted ſtockings ſpotted with blue, a pair of new calf-ſkin ſhoes with ſteel buckles in them; by trade a ſhoemaker, and is an impudent talkative fellow. Any perſon that will deliver ſaid STEVENSON at Glouceſter Gaol, ſhall receive the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, by

RICHARD JOHNSON, Gaoler.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY, healthy, young ſervant Woman, who has near three years to ſerve. She can ſew, waſh, iron, and do moſt kinds of houſe work well; alſo can milk cows, churn, make butter, and ſpin, therefore fit for town or country buſineſs.—Enquire of JAMES WHITEHEAD, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Newtown, Suſſex county, New-Jerſey, May 22, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of ABRAHAM PICKET, an inſolvent debtor now confined in the common gaol of the county of Suſſex, that they be and appear before two of the Judges of the inferior Court of Common Pleas for the county of Suſſex, at the Court-houſe, on Monday the third day of July next, to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why an aſſignment of ſaid debtors eſtate ſhould not be made and he diſcharged, purſuant to an act of the Governor, Council and General Aſſembly of the province of New-Jerſey, paſſed in the twelfth year of the reign of his preſent Majeſty, intituled, An act for the relief of inſolvent debtors, and alſo purſuant to an act paſſed in the fifteenth year of the reign of his preſent Majeſty, intituled, A ſupplementary act to an act intituled an act for the relief of inſolvent debtors.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in New-garden townſhip, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, in the night between the 9th and 10th of January laſt, a dark brown or black MARE, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, diſh faced, fourteen hands one or two inches high, low carriage, thin ſhort mane, both hind feet white, branded on the near buttock C D, paces a travel, trots ſmartly, has wind-galls on the near fore foot at the paſtern joint, and ſome white hairs in her tail, five or ſix years old. Any perſon or perſons ſecuring the ſaid mare and thief, ſo that the owner may get the mare, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall be intitled to the above Reward, or FIFTY SHILLINGS for the mare only, and all reaſonable charges, paid by me

HENRY DIXSON.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY the 13th inſt. (May) from the ſubſcriber living in Eaſt-Bradford, Cheſter County, an Engliſh ſervant man named PHILIP JONES, about 24 years of age, was born in Briſtol and ſays he has been a ſoldier; he has long black hair tied behind, thin viſage, black eyes, high thin noſe, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; had on when he went away, a browniſh copper coloured coatee with wooden buttons, a ſtriped lincey jacket, old tow ſhirt and trowſers, new ſhoes, and a felt hat almoſt new; he alſo took two handkerchiefs, one red double Barcelona, the other a pocket handkerchief ſtamped red, new faſhion; he may perhaps pawn the handkerchiefs and change his name.—Whoever apprehends ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

EPHRAIM BOAKE.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE thouſand one hundred acres of LAND, ſituated upon Pokotellico Creek and the Kanhawa river, about forty miles above the junction of the Kanhawa with the Ohio. It is part of a tract of 21,941 acres, ſurveyed and patented under Dinwiddie's Proclamation, made at the commencement of the late war, is equal in quality to any in that part of the world. Quit-rent free for eighteen years to come, and after at the moderate rate of Two Shillings ſterling per hundred acres. The whole fees are paid, ſo that the purchaſer will be at no other trouble or expence, than dividing with the other proprietors. For terms enquire of Mr. William Semple, of Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber, in Prince William county, Virginia.

CUTHBERT BULLET.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 20th inſt. (May) from the ſubſcriber, living in Baltimore, a ſervant man named THOMAS ARNELL, a gardener, thirty-five years of age, about ſix feet high, dark complexion, and ſhort black hair; had on when he went away, a white jean coat, an old blue ſurtout, a dark blue waiſtcoat, a pair of old buckſkin breeches, ribbed worſted ſtockings, half worn ſhoes with plain braſs buckles, an old linen ſhirt, and an oznabrig ditto: He came from England about a year ago. It is ſuppoſed he has gone in company with MATTHEW HENDERSON, twenty-eight years of age, about five feet ſeven or eight inches high, pitted a little with the ſmall pox, and ſays he is a Welchman; had on when he went away, a white cloth coat and jacket, half worn buckſkin breeches, blue worſted ſtockings, a pair of ſhoes with ſteel buckles, and a felt hat; has his hair tied, inclining to red. They are both much addicted to liquor. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any gaol, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS if in the county, and if out of the county the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

HENRY STEVENSON.

N. B. Said HENDERSON hath been employed by me for ſome time as a gardener.

Eaſt Whiteland, Cheſter County, May 28, 1775.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, a ſervant man named JOHN M'GREGOR, about twenty years of age, five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, well ſet, of a dark complexion, with dark brown hair; had on and took with him, two ſhirts, one pair of Ruſſia ſheeting trowſers, a coatee and waiſtcoat of lead coloured cloth lined with white flannel, with metal buttons, one pair of drilling breeches, old ſtockings, new ſhoes, and a half worn felt hat: He ſpeaks bad Engliſh, and has ſix toes on his left foot. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above Reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

BENJAMIN BARTHOLOMEW, Jun.

Baltimore, May 2, 1775.

BY virtue of a deed of truſt from WILLIAM BUTLER, of Baltimore County, will be expoſed to ſale, by way of public vendue, on Monday, the tenth of July next, at the houſe of Mrs. Sarah Chilton, in Baltimore Town, a tract of land called HOPE, patented for 200 acres, ſituated about ſix miles from Baltimore Town, and the great waggon road to the back country, runs one mile through the land. There are two ſettlements on it, on one of which William Butler now lives, and Mrs. Mary Butler is in poſſeſſion of the other. On the firſt part there is a good framed dwelling-houſe, kitchen, ſtables, ſheds, and orchard; and has been a well frequented tavern for ſeveral years: There is alſo a good hewed log dwelling-houſe, kitchen, ſtable and orchard on the part where Mrs. Butler lives, about 20 acres of meadow ground is already in order for the ſcythe, and 30 acres more may be made. It will be ſold together, or in lots of 50 acres each, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. The title is indiſputable, and the terms may be known by applying to

ROBERT CHRISTIE, Jun. Sheriff.

All perſons who have brought ſuits againſt the ſaid William Butler, and for which he was committed to my cuſtody, are deſired to bring in their accounts proved, that they may be ſettled.

ROBERT CHRISTIE, Jun. Sheriff.

Middletown, April 25, 1775.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

A CERTAIN JOHN RICHARDSON, on the 19th inſt. came to the houſe of the ſubſcriber, to hire for ſix months, and on the 24th he lent him his horſe to go to Warwick, in order to fetch ſome cloths from thence, inſtead of which he has taken another courſe, and gone off with the horſe: ſaid Richardſon is about eighteen or nineteen years of age, five feet three or four inches high, came from the weſt of England, and talks much on that dialect; had on and took with him, a brown ſhort coat, red jacket, white drilling breeches, blue ſtockings, new ſhoes, and a beaver hat half worn: the horſe is a white gray, between thirteen and fourteen hands high, low before, a long bob tail, and a remarkable ring round his fore off leg. Whoever takes up ſaid Richardſon, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, or brings both man and horſe to Mr. THOMAS WITHERSPOON, in Middletown, ſhall receive the above Reward, or THREE POUNDS for the man and FORTY SHILLINGS for the horſe.

JOHN WARNER.

This Day is publiſhed by

JOHN SPARHAWK,

At his BOOK-STORE in Second-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

THE LIFE OF THE LATE EARL OF CHESTERFIELD: OR, THE MAN OF THE WORLD.

INCLUDING his LORDSHIP's principal SPEECHES in PARLIAMENT; his moſt admired ESSAYS in the Paper called The WORLD; his POEMS; and the ſubſtance of the SYSTEM of EDUCATION, delivered in a ſeries of LETTERS to his SON. [1 vol. 10s.]

N. B. This Book contains the valuable part of LORD CHESTERFIELD's *celebrated letters to his Son, to which is added, ſundry other things as above, the Latin and French interſperſed through the work is tranſlated by way of notes, which are not in the original.*

FOR CASH.

Now ſelling very cheap, by private SALE, at

JOHN HART's VENDUE-STORE,

At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,

COARSE and fine Iriſh linens, ſheetings, cotton Hollands, bed furniture, furniture checks, velvets, velverets, Turkey ſtripes, 4 and 4 and a half pound pins, ſilk ferrits, coat and worſted bindings, rattinets, ſhalloons, callimancoes, camblets, tammies, durants, worſted damaſks, broadcloths, caſſimers, kid gloves, Damaſcus, lorettos, mozeens, chintzes, ſilk laces, worſted breeches pieces, Barcelona handkerchiefs, gold and ſilver laced hats, lath nails, window glaſs, Spaniſh brown ground in oil, indigo, &c. &c.

N. B. GOODS for public ſale are received and ſold at ſaid ſtore as uſual.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by

JOHN DUNLAP,

In MARKET-STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

THE GENUINE SPEECH OF LORD CHATHAM,

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS, on the 20th day of January, 1775.

Sent over in Manuſcript from a Gentleman of diſtinction in London to his friend in this city.

WANTED,

A GARDENER and his WIFE, to take care of a Gentleman's Country Seat about four miles from this city. Enquire of the Printer.

Baltimore, May 20, 1775.

ON the third day of November laſt was committed to my cuſtody, on ſuſpicion of being a run-away, a Negro man who calls himſelf TOMBOY, and ſays he is the property of ROBERT RUTTER, but either cannot or will not tell in what county his maſter lives, nor can he give any account of the names of any Gentlemen who live in the neighbourhood of his maſter. I am inclined to think he came from Somerſet or Worceſter county, as he was brought to this town by a ſhallop that is ſaid to have come from one of theſe counties. He is about twenty-two years of age, five feet ſeven inches high, and a ſtrong made fellow. It is long ſince he has been advertiſed in the Maryland Gazette. If he is not taken away in one month from this date, I ſhall ſell him for payment of his priſon fees. ROBERT CHRISTIE, Jun. Sheriff.

Imported in the laſt veſſels from Briſtol, and to be ſold, wholeſale and retail, by

JOEL ZANE,

At his STORE in Second-ſtreet, the third door above Race-ſtreet,

A LARGE aſſortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Joiners Braſs Ware, and Saddlery; alſo Dye Stuffs, Painters Colours, Seine Twine, Timothy and Clover Seeds, Wool Cards, Glue, Window Glaſs, Chalk, Slates, &c. &c.

A SUGAR STORE.

DAVID SHAFER AND SONS,

HEREBY acquaint the Public in general, and their Cuſtomers in particular, that they now keep their Sugar Store on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, next to Meſſrs. Anthony Morris and Leonard Melchior's, where Mr. William Hoffman uſed to keep his Sugar Store. They will ſell at the loweſt prices *double and ſingle refined Loaf Sugars*, alſo *Lump and Muſcovado Sugars, Sugar Candy* and *Molaſſes*. Thoſe that will be pleaſed to favour them with their cuſtom, may depend on being ſerved with the beſt of goods, by DAVID SHAFER AND SONS.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber bought a piece of land, with the improvements thereon, in Turkeyford townſhip, Bedford county, of a certain JOHN WENEEL, living in ſaid townſhip and county, for which I gave him a bond for fifteen pounds and a note for nine pounds five ſhillings; and having ſince heard that another man hath a warrant upon ſaid land: This is therefore to deſire that no perſon may take any aſſignment on ſaid bond and note, as I am determined not to pay them until the ſaid WENEEL delivers me the land which he ſold.

HERMAN BLAESER.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of GROUND on the ſouth ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, the corner of Fourth-ſtreet, containing 49 feet 6 inches front on Walnut-ſtreet, with a good two ſtory brick houſe, a kitchen, ſtable and chair houſe. Alſo, one other lot to the eaſtward of the aforeſaid lot, containing between 24 and 25 feet front on Walnut-ſtreet, and 220 feet deep, with two two-ſtory kitchens thereon. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, together or ſeparate, by paying one half of the purchaſe money down may have two years to pay the remainder, with giving ſecurity and paying intereſt. For further particulars enquire of Major HARRY GORDON, at Mrs. Houſe's, in Lodge Alley.

Philadelphia, May 10, 1775.

AS GEORGE FULLERTON intends in a few days to go to the Weſt-Indies, he deſires all perſons who have any demands againſt him to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjuſted; and alſo requeſts all thoſe who are indebted to him by bond, note, or book debt, immediately to pay off their balances to JAMES BLAIR, who is fully authoriſed and impowered by him, to tranſact his buſineſs in his abſence, otherwiſe their accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney.

CARTRIDGE PAPER,

By the REAM or QUIRE, to be SOLD by

JOHN DUNLAP.

LAURENCE BIRNIE,

WATCH and CLOCK MAKER, from Ireland, who for ſome time paſt has carried on ſaid buſineſs at Mrs. Fearis's, in Arch-ſtreet,

BEGS leave to acquaint his friends and the public, that he has removed to Second-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the Baptiſt meeting, a few doors below Arch-ſtreet, where he intends making and repairing all ſorts of repeating, horizontal and plain watches; likewiſe eight-day, ſpring, chime and repeating clocks.

He returns his moſt ſincere thanks to thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen who have favoured him with their commands, and hopes, by his aſſiduity and care, to merit their future favours and the eſteem of the public.

WHEREAS a certain GEORGE MICKAL, of Spring Garden, received a note of me, bearing date the fifteenth of March, 1775, payable in December next; but as the ſaid MICKAL has not fulfilled his bargain, this is to acquaint the Public in general that I am reſolved not to pay the ſame, until compelled thereto by law.

WILLIAM CARTER.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY about the firſt of Auguſt, 1774, from the ſubſcriber's plantation, on Wecomoco River, in Somerſet county, Maryland, a Negro man named JACK, of a very black complection, about twenty years of age, about five feet ſeven or eight inches high, has a lofty carriage, is nimble when he walks, very well made, and ſtrong, has a pleaſant countenance when talked with, and when he laughs ſhews his white teeth: His cloaths cannot be deſcribed, as thoſe he took with him muſt be worn out. He would have been advertiſed before, but he was thought to be harboured by other Negroes, which I believe was not ſo. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro and brings him home, or ſecures him ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by THOMAS IRVING.

Alexandria, March 20, 1775.

THE partnerſhip of HARPER and HARTSHORNE being diſſolved by mutual conſent, they deſire all thoſe indebted to them to make payment; and thoſe who have demands againſt them are deſired to bring in their accompts.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY, ſmart, active NEGRO BOY, about ten years of age, has had the ſmall-pox and meaſles. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE LET,

For the ſummer ſeaſon, or longer,

A VERY pleaſant country houſe on the river Schuylkill, near five miles from town. Enquire of the Printer.

THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY laſt night from the ſubſcriber living in Maiden Creek Townſhip, Berks County, Pennſylvania, an Iriſh ſervant lad, named FRANCIS KANE, about 21 years old, about five feet eight or nine inches high, of a fair or ſandy complexion, ſmooth faced, a little freckled, light brown hair, the fore part combed back, accounts himſelf a ſcholar: Had on a mealy hat, an old light coloured home made cloth jacket, with cuffs, an old Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt, check trowſers, gray yarn ſtockings, half worn neats leather ſhoes and braſs buckles this country made. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

JAMES STARR.

LINEN PRINTING,

In all its Branches, performed by the Subſcribers, at their Manufactory, near the Three-Mile Stone, on Germantown Road.

MUSLINS, callicoes, nankeens and linens of all kinds, printed for gowns, furniture, handkerchiefs, and ſhapes for mens waiſtcoats, of the moſt durable colours; Iriſh and other linens dyed of the moſt beautiful and durable nankeen colours, at reaſonable rates; callicoes dyed roſe and pink colour for ſkirts to wear under muſlin gowns; velvets of all kinds printed. Ladies may have linen gowns dyed nankeen colours without injuring the colours already on them, at a very ſmall expence; mens waiſtcoats the ſame.

The ſubſcribers hope for encouragement, as what they do will be in all reſpects equal to what comes from Europe, and conſiderably cheaper. One of the ſubſcribers will attend every Wedneſday at Benjamin Davids's, at the George in Second-ſtreet, where, on a meſſage being left, he will directly attend any perſon at their own houſe.

JOHN WALTERS,
THOMAS BEDWELL.

THE COLD BATH,

At BATH TOWN,

NOW in the poſſeſſion of the ſubſcriber, is completely fitted up, with every conveniency, and ready for immediate uſe. Thoſe who are inclined to uſe it are requeſted to ſupply themſelves with tickets (without which no perſon can be admitted) Theſe may be had at his Medicinal Store, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, at a PISTOLE *each, which entitles the ſubſcriber to the uſe of the Bath for the ſummer ſeaſon; the money to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing.*

WILLIAM DREWET SMITH.

By the April Packet, *arrived at* New-York *from* Falmouth, *we have the following advices.*

H A G U E, March 20.

THEIR High Mightineſſes the States General have this day iſſued the following Proclamation:

"BE it known, that we, for particular reaſons us thereunto moving, have thought fit abſolutely to prohibit, and we hereby abſolutely do prohibit, all exportation of ammunition, gunpowder, guns, and ſhot, by ſhips belonging to the dominions of Great-Britain, proviſionally for the term of ſix months, upon pain not only of confiſcation of the arms and ammunition which ſhall be found there on board, but alſo of a fine of 1000 Guilders over and above, at the charge of the Commander, whoſe ſhip ſhall be anſwerable and liable to execution for the ſame.

"That we have further thought fit to enact, and we do hereby enact, that during the aboveſaid term of ſix months, no gunpowder, guns, ſhot, or other inſtruments of war, ſhall be embarked on board any other ſhips, whether foreign, or belonging to this country, to be tranſported abroad, without conſent or permiſſion of the College of Admiralty, under whoſe juriſdiction the embarkation ſhall be made, upon pain of confiſcation of the arms, gunpowder, guns, ſhot, or other ammunition, which ſhall have been embarked without permiſſion, of the Commanders incurring a fine of 1000 Guilders, on board of whoſe ſaid ſhip the ſaid arms and ammunition ſhall have been embarked, and his ſaid ſhip be anſwerable and liable to execution for the ſaid fine."

20th March, 1775. Signed
G. VAN HARDENBROEK.
(Counter-ſigned) H. FAGEL.

L O N D O N, *March* 20.

Extract of a Letter from Goſport, March 17.

"Since my laſt the Commiſſioner, &c. went to Spithead, and paid the Merlin ſloop of war; and ſhe has received orders to ſail for Boſton the firſt fair wind.

"The Scorpion ſloop is fitting for America with the greateſt expedition.

"It is expected that Lord Sandwich will be down here ſhortly to view the fleet before they proceed to Boſton."

A Ruſſian ſquadron commanded by the Admirals Greig and Baſballe have for a long time rendezvouſed at Leghorn. Their deſtination is a ſecret.

March 25. By advices lately received from Vienna, ſome freſh diſturbances are likely to ariſe in the north of Europe, on account of the partition of Poland, between the three great Powers, who are ſaid to be jealous of each other.

April 1. According to recent letters from Gibraltar, we hear that all the Barbary Powers are fitting out ſhips to join the Emperor of Morocco, from which, and the diſpoſitions of their land forces, the diſpute between the Spaniards and the Moors is not likely to be terminated ſpeedily.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *March* 30.

Lord North laid before the Houſe ſeveral American papers, with a liſt of the ſame, the titles of which being read, they were ordered to lie on the table for the peruſal of the Members.

The Houſe went into a Committee on the American Mutiny Bill, with amendments, ordered to be reported to-morrow.

The indemnity Bill, reported, and ordered to be engroſſed.

March 31.

The Bill for preventing mutiny and deſertion, and for the better payment of the army, and their quarters in his Majeſty's dominions in North-America, with the clauſe extending the proviſions of the Bill to the marine forces now ſerving in that country, was reported, and the Bill ordered to be engroſſed.

April 4. News, it is ſaid, was on Saturday night received from Gibraltar, which has thrown the Miniſtry into the greateſt confuſion, and from what could be gathered from it, it is expected the fleet intended to diſtreſs the Americans, muſt go to relieve that place from the combined force of the Spaniards and Algerines.

Seventeen tranſports from Portſmouth are arrived from Cork to carry the troops to America.

Extract of a letter from Dover, March 31.

"On Tueſday laſt a detachment of the 14th Regiment of foot, conſiſting of about 100 men, embarked on board a tranſport in this harbour for Boſton, and the next morning ſailed for that place."

April 5. By a Daniſh veſſel arrived at Hamburgh from Madeira, there is advice that ſeveral Spaniſh men of war were lately ſeen cruizing off the Canary iſlands.

A remonſtrance actually arrived laſt week from the Court of Verſailles on the ſubject of the Britiſh armament now in America.

A correſpondent aſſures us that government has received ſome very diſagreeable advices from Senegal, by the Sally, Capt. Jones, of the increaſe of the French trade on that coaſt.

They write from Berlin that his Pruſſian Majeſty is beginning to eſtabliſh a dock-yard for his ſole uſe at Dantzick, to which the Magiſtrates of that city have been forced to conſent.

Extract of a letter from an Engliſh Gentleman at Calais, March 21.

"I have juſt now been informed, that the Iriſh brigades are ordered to be recruited, and that ſeveral perſons in different diſguiſes, have lately ſailed from this and other places for Ireland on that ſervice.

Capt. Drummond, of the artillery, is appointed Aid-de-Camp to Major General Clinton, on the American expedition.

April 6. Yeſterday at Guildhall, a few minutes after one o'clock, the Lord Mayor, and the Aldermen Bull, Lewes, and Newnham, with the two Sheriffs, proceeded to the huſtings, and the common cryer having made proclamation that the buſineſs on which the livery were convened was to conſider of a "Remonſtrance and Petition to the throne reſpecting the meaſures adopted with regard to America," the Lord Mayor came forward, and addreſſed the citizens in the following ſpeech:

The Speech of the Lord Mayor *to the Common Hall, April* 5, 1775.

"*Gentlemen of the Livery*,

"It would ill become me on this important day to take up much of your time. I very readily complied with the requeſt of ſeveral reſpectable fellow citizens to call this Common Hall, from every feeling of juſtice and humanity to our perſecuted brethren in America, and the fatal conſequences I foreſee of the violent proceedings now carrying on, which muſt ſo deeply affect the proſperity, not only of this, the firſt commercial city in the world, but likewiſe the whole kingdom. I will only, Gentlemen, beg leave to read to you from your own records on this ſubject, the words of a petition from this metropolis to both Houſes of Parliament long before the preſent unhappy conteſt between the Mother Country and her American Colonies began; ſo long ago as the year 1739.

"The citizens of London are too deeply intereſted in whatever affects the trade of this nation not to expreſs the utmoſt anxiety for the welfare of that only ſource of our riches. The petitioners apprehend, that the trade from theſe his Majeſty's kingdoms to his *American Colonies* is of the *utmoſt importance and almoſt the only profitable trade this nation now enjoys unrivalled by others*."

"If, Gentlemen, the trade to our *American Colonies* near 40 years ago was, according to the declared opinion of this metropolis, of ſuch importance, the amazing entries for ſeveral late years made in the books of the Cuſtom Houſe, which are almoſt daily before your eyes, will beſt demonſtrate to what an immenſe magnitude it is ſince grown. Such an object ſurely calls for our moſt earneſt, unwearied attention and regard. Whatever your determinations may be, you may be aſſured of the hearty concurrence of your Chief Magiſtrate."

M. B. Allen, Eſq; then came forward with the petition in his hand, but begged to be indulged with ſaying a few words previous to its being read. He ſeverely cenſured the conduct of adminiſtration, and lamented that our gracious Sovereign, who came with ſuch eclat to the crown, and who gloried in the name of Briton, ſhould ſo ſoon be induced to conſent to ſuch ill fated meaſures, through the means of a man in the character of a favourite, that favourite a Scotchman, and of the name of Stuart: He wiſhed at the ſame time not to be thought to caſt a reflection on a whole nation, and took that opportunity to paſs a compliment on their virtues. Mr. Allen's ſpeech was well received, and he concluded with reading the petition.

It was afterwards moved, that the petition be again read, which being agreed to, it was accordingly read and approved of, there not being more than three or four diſſenting voices, among whom was Sir J—s E——le.

Mr. Saxby then made a motion, that the ſaid petition be fairly tranſcribed and ſigned by the Town clerk; alſo that it be preſented to his Majeſty by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, and Livery of the City of London, in their gowns; that the Sheriffs do wait upon his Majeſty, to know when he will be pleaſed to receive it; and that the Lord Mayor be requeſted to give the moſt early and public intelligence of his Majeſty's anſwer. All which were carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Saxby afterwards moved, That the thanks of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Livery be given to thoſe Lords who proteſted againſt the acts lately paſſed reſpecting America; to ſuch Members of the Hon. Houſe of Commons who oppoſed the ſaid acts, and all other anti-commercial meaſures; to Lord Chatham, for offering a conciliatory plan; to thoſe members of the Houſe of Commons who voted for expunging the reſolutions relative to the Middleſex Election; and to Edmund Burke, Eſq; for offering a conciliatory plan. All theſe motions were unanimouſly agreed to.

In conſequence of ſome intelligence lately received from Gibraltar, orders were yeſterday diſpatched from the admiralty for three men of war of the line, and one frigate to be fitted out with all poſſible diſpatch, which are to reinforce the ſquadron under the command of Admiral Man, on the Mediterranean ſtation.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *April* 5.

At five o'clock the order of the day was moved for, for the third reading of the bill to reſtrain the trade and commerce of the colonies and provinces of New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and South-Carolina, under certain conditions and limitations; and the bill being read a third time, the queſtion was put, "that the bill do paſs," which produced a debate that continued till within a few minutes of eight o'clock, when the queſtion being put, the Houſe divided, Yeas 192. Noes 46.

Mr. Hartley oppoſed the principle of the bill, as beyond meaſure cruel and oppreſſive; and obſerved with great concern, that no power was veſted any where, to ſuſpend the operations of the bill, or abate its rigour, in caſe America were willing to agree to certain temporary ſtipulations, till the claims of one country, and the rights of the other, could be fully aſcertained, and ſolidly eſtabliſhed.

Lord North replied ſhortly, that it did not ſeem to him neceſſary that ſuch a power ſhould be veſted in the King and Council; that the operations of the bill would ceaſe, nay, indeed, the bill itſelf exiſt-or not exiſt, at the option of the Americans; for if they had a mind to ſeek the friendſhip and protection of Great-Britain, they would comply with the conditions of the bill, which were a free importation and exportation, to and from the Mother Country as uſual.

Mr. Alderman Sawbridge ſpoke very ſtrongly againſt the bill, obſerving, as it originated in manifeſt injuſtice, ſo it inflicted a puniſhment to the laſt degree cruel and oppreſſive. He added, he hoped America would never tamely acquieſce to be dragooned, and compelled to ſubmit to terms as unjuſt, as the power which dictated them, was obnoxious to the natural rights of mankind in general, and deſtructive of thoſe they were entitled to as freemen and Britiſh ſubjects.

Mr. Alderman Bull adopted the ideas of his worthy friend, and dwelt very pathetically on the certain ruin the preſent meaſures muſt inevitably be productive of, by their operation on our trade and manufactures. Though the right were on our ſide, he ſaid, it would be folly to enforce it; but when it was evident to every impartial man, that our claims were founded on principles diametrically oppoſite to thoſe of the conſtitution, and to the eſtabliſhed municipal rights and privileges of our colonies, it was at once uniting folly and wickedneſs in the extreme.

Sir John Duntze contended, that the laſt Hon. Member argued as if he had been entirely unacquainted with every ſingle circumſtance, which in the courſe of the preſent conteſt, had happened on the other ſide of the Atlantic; which if really the caſe, he thought his reaſoning and concluſions perfectly juſt; for the preſent meaſure would indeed, on that ſuppoſition, be a wanton and cruel exerciſe of power, originating in folly, and directed to the worſt purpoſes; but on the other hand, when the true ſtate of the caſe, was conſidered, and the repeated provocations given on the part of America recollected, it was evident that our colonies, by their open violence and repeated arts of diſobedience, had forfeited the good will and protection of their country; and that it therefore became neceſſary for us to retaliate in order to bring them back to a proper ſenſe of their duty and dependance.

General Conway, in very explicit terms, condemned the bill. He ſaid, to be conſiſtent, we ſhould either reſcind the reſolution propoſed by the noble Lord (Lord North) on the 20th of February, or ſuſpend any farther proceedings on the preſent bill, till the effect and event of that propoſition were known, otherwiſe we might poſſibly be inflicting the moſt ſevere puniſhment on people who were at the ſame inſtant acting in the ſtricteſt conformity to what was ſolemnly laid down by this Houſe as the great rule by which their duty and obedience were to be regulated. He concluded his ſpeech with lamenting, in the moſt moving terms, the unhappy divided ſtate of both countries, and expreſſing his fears of the dreadful conſequences which muſt follow, ſhould the ſword be once drawn, and the whole empire convulſed with all the horrors of a civil war.

Mr. Rigby proteſted, be the extent of our preſent diſputes what it might, he never entertained a ſecond opinion on the ſubject, and that he ſhould never give up his ſentiments upon any motive of a remote view of the conſequences, for as the principle on which the preſent meaſure was taken up appeared to him to be right, ſo upon any ſecondary conſideration he was reſolved never to depart from it. He then entered into a hiſtory of the ſtamp act; ſaid it was the work of a great miniſter, and attributed all our preſent confuſions to its conſequent repeal; and as to the conſequences ſo much dreaded by his Hon. friend, he believed he might abate his fears, for he could never bring him to think that the Americans intended to fight, or would dare to oppoſe General Gage with force of arms.

Sir Richard Sutton was ſtrongly for paſſing the bill, and read part of a letter from Boſton, when General Conway was Secretary of State, and when Lord Hillſborough preſided at the Board of Trade, in confirmation of Mr. Rigby's ſentiments.

General Conway ſaid a few words in reply, obſerving, that the arguments of the Hon. Gentleman went rather too far, as it ſuppoſed that preſent meaſures ſhould be determined on former circumſtances, which, if applicable at all, combated the concluſion he was deſirous of drawing from circumſtances which exiſted ſo many years ago.

The *Marquis of Granby* condemned the meaſure very ſtrongly; ſaid it was the moſt cruel and unjuſt bill that ever was deviſed, and that the only ſure way of reſtoring peace and harmony, would be to adopt the great conciliatory line chalked out by Lord Chatham.

Lord North roſe a ſecond time, chiefly to anſwer the charge of inconſiſtency, made by General Conway. He inſiſted, that the reſolution of the 20th of February, and the preſent bill, were by no means repugnant or contradictory to each other, but on the contrary were perfectly agreeable and conſiſtent; for the Hon. Gentleman could not poſſibly believe that the Americans would comply with the terms of the reſolution, while they reſiſted the conditions of this bill, which were no more, than that the trade between both countries ſhould return to be carried on in its uſual manner, that of a free exportation and importation. He was up almoſt an hour, and defended the meaſure at large, on the principles of retaliation and neceſſity.

His Lordſhip was replied to by Mr. T. Townſhend, who obſerved that the noble Lord, and his friends and adviſers, firſt created the neceſſity, and then, curious to obſerve, defended the meaſure upon that very ground, that is, ſays he, we do a thing we ſhould not have done, our firſt eſſay being imperfect, and not to be executed upon the plan we firſt formed, it then becomes neceſſary we ſhould do ſomething elſe, if poſſible, more unjuſt than the former; ſo that on the whole, we endeavour to carry into execution one act of injuſtice by exerciſing another, thus become neceſſary to give it effect.

Lord John Cavendiſh ſpoke againſt the Bill; and if one could know on which ſide Sir William Mayne voted, we could tell his real ſentiments, which were impoſſible to be collected from his ſpeech.

Committee of ſupply, and ways and means, appointed for Friday.

American Mutiny Bill read a third time, paſſed, and ordered to be carried to the Lords for their concurrence; as likewiſe the indemnity Bill, and the Bill for appointing the Commiſſioners of the land tax.

The Houſe roſe at eight o'clock, and adjourned till to-morrow.

To the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble ADDRESS, PETITION, *and* REMONSTRANCE *of the* Lord Mayor, Aldermen, *and* Livery *of the City of London, in Common Hall aſſembled.*

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the City of London beg leave to approach the Throne; and to declare our abhorrence of the meaſures which have been purſued and are now purſuing to the oppreſſion of our fellow ſubjects in America; theſe meaſures are big with all the conſequences which can alarm a free and commercial people.

A deep, and perhaps fatal wound to commerce; the ruin of manufactures, the diminution of the revenue, and conſequent increaſe of taxes, the alienation of the Colonies, and the blood of your Majeſty's ſubjects.

But your Petitioners look with leſs horror at the conſequences, than at the purpoſe of thoſe meaſures, not deceived by the ſpecious artifice of calling deſpotiſm, dignity—they plainly perceive, that the real purpoſe is, to eſtabliſh arbitrary power over all America.

Your Petitioners conceive the Liberties of the whole to be inevitably connected with thoſe of every part of an empire, founded in the common rights of mankind; they cannot therefore obſerve, without the greateſt concern and alarm, the Conſtitution fundamentally violated, in any part of your Majeſty's dominions. They eſteem it to be an eſſential, unalterable principle of Liberty, the ſource and ſecurity of all conſtitutional rights—that no part of the dominion can be taxed without being repreſented. Upon this great leading principle, they moſt ardently wiſh to ſee their fellow ſubjects in America, ſecured in what their humble Petition to your Majeſty prays for—Peace, Liberty, and Safety. Subordination in Commerce under which the Colonies have always chearfully acquieſced is, they conceive, all that this country ought in juſtice to require. From this ſubordination ſuch advantages flow, by all the profits of their commerce centering here, as fully compenſates this nation for the expence we incur, to which they alſo contribute in men and money, for their defence and protection, during a general war; and in their provincial wars they have manifeſted their readineſs and reſolution to defend themſelves: To require more of them would, for this reaſon, derogate from the juſtice and magnanimity, which have been hitherto the pride and character of this country.

It is, therefore, with the deepeſt concern, that we have ſeen the ſacred ſecurity of Repreſentation in their Aſſemblies, wreſted from them; the Trial by Jury aboliſhed; the odious powers of exciſe extended to all the caſes of revenue; the ſanctuary of their houſes laid open to violation, at the will and pleaſure of every officer and ſervant of the Cuſtoms; the diſpenſation of juſtice corrupted, by rendering their Judges dependant for their ſeats and ſalaries on the will of the Crown; Liberty and Life rendered precarious, by ſubjecting them to be dragged over the ocean, and tried for treaſon or felony here, where the diſtance making it impoſſible for the moſt guiltleſs to maintain his innocence, muſt deliver him up a victim to miniſterial vengeance; ſoldiers and others in America, have been inſtigated to ſhed the blood of the people, by eſtabliſhing a mode of trial, which holds out impunity for ſuch murder; the Capital of New-England has been puniſhed with unexampled rigour, untried and unheard, involving the innocent and ſuſpected in one common and inhuman calamity; Chartered Rights have been taken away without any forfeiture proved, in order to deprive the people of every legal exertion againſt the tyranny of their rulers; the Habeas Corpus Act and Trial by Jury have been ſuppreſſed, and French deſpotic Government, with the Roman Catholic Religion, have been eſtabliſhed by law over an extenſive part of your Majeſty's dominions in America; dutiful Petitions for redreſs of theſe grievances, from all your Majeſty's American ſubjects, have been fruitleſs. To fill up the meaſure of theſe Oppreſſions, an army has been ſent to enforce them.

Superadded to this, meaſures are now plann'd upon the moſt mercileſs policy of ſtarving our fellow ſubjects into a total ſurrender of their Liberties, and an unlimited ſubmiſſion to Arbitrary Government.

Theſe grievances have driven your Majeſty's faithful ſubjects to deſpair, and obliged them to have recourſe to that reſiſtance, which is juſtified by the great principle of the Conſtitution, actuated by which, at the glorious period of the Revolution, our anceſtors transferred the Imperial Crown of theſe realms from the Popiſh and tyrannical race of the Stewarts, to the illuſtrious and Proteſtant Houſe of Brunſwick.

Your Petitioners are perſuaded, that theſe meaſures originate in the ſecret advice of men, who are enemies equally to your Majeſty's Title and the Liberties of your People. That your Majeſty's Miniſters carry them into execution by the ſame wicked and fatal corruption, which has enabled them to wound the Peace and violate the Conſtitution of this country. This is poiſoning the fountain of public ſecurity, and rendering that body, which ſhould be the guardian of Liberty, a formidable inſtrument of arbitrary power.

Your Petitioners do therefore moſt earneſtly beſeech your Majeſty to diſmiſs immediately, and for ever, from your Councils, theſe miniſters and adviſers, as the firſt ſtep towards a full redreſs of thoſe grievances which alarm and afflict your people.

So ſhall Peace and Commerce be reſtored, and the confidence and affection of all your Majeſty's ſubjects be the ſolid ſupporters of your throne.

CAMBRIDGE, *May* 18.

The following is taken from a manuſcript account of the fire that happened in Boſton laſt Wedneſday night.

"The fire began in the barracks, under the arch formerly improved by Benjamin Davis, about half after eight o'clock, 17th May.—The ſoldiers were receiving ſome cartridges, by which means

one took fire, and communicated to many more, which immediately set fire to the room.——The following is a list of the stores burnt with the owners names prefixed.

"John Hancock, 1 store and shed; Thomas Fayerweather, 1 store; Benjamin Andrews, 2 ditto; Edward Gray, 1 ditto; Joseph Barrell, 1 ditto; John Head, 1 ditto; John Williams, 1 ditto, with 50 barrels of flour, donation; Heyshop and Co. 1 ditto; Andrew Black, 1 ditto; Nathaniel Carey, 1 ditto, and shed; Alexander Hill, 1 ditto and shed; James Russel, Impost-Office; John Soley, 1 store; John Sweetser, 1 ditto; 3 ditto at the town dock;——6 stores and a cooper's shop, owned by Eliakim Hutchinson; adjoining the town dock, improved for barracks; 1 store by Elias Thomas, sail-maker; 2 stores leading down to the barracks, improved by Grant Webster and William Blair——Instead of ringing the bells as usual, the soldiers beat to arms, by which the people were in great confusion, not being used to such signals in time of fire.

"N. B. The inhabitants took particular care to save the goods in Mr. Hancock's store."

WORCESTER, *May* 17.

The General Assembly of Connecticut have resolved, "That an embargo be laid upon the exportations out of that colony, by water, of wheat, rye, Indian corn, pork, beef, live cattle, peas, beans, bread, flour, and every kind of meal; to continue to the 20th day of May instant. Governor Trumbull has issued a proclamation, notifying the same.

May 24. It having been thought highly expedient, at this exigency of our public affairs, that every person among us, who is known to be an enemy to the rights and privileges of this country, and has been aiding and abetting to the cursed plans of a tyrannical ruler and an abandoned Ministry, should be disarmed and rendered, as incapable as possible of doing further material mischief to this distressed province: The tories in this town were notified to appear with their arms and ammunition on Monday last; they accordingly appeared, and after surrendering their arms to the Committee of Correspondence, and being strictly ordered not to leave the town, or to meet together, without a permit, were dismissed.

NEW-YORK, *May* 22.

Major General Worster, an experienced officer, was to march from New-Haven for Greenwich, within about twelve miles of this province, with 2500 men last Friday; there to encamp during the summer season, in order to be at hand to support the city of New-York, in case their assistance should be wanted.

Yesterday morning Capt. Duncan arrived here in 7 weeks from Newry; by him we have a certain account, that two regiments of foot (part of those destined for America) arrived there from Belfast, &c. where they had orders to stop until the first of June; and that it was said, no troops of any kind would embark in Ireland for America, before that period.

The following account is given by a gentleman of veracity, lately arrived from Boston.

On or about the 20th instant, General Gage ordered 200 soldiers, armed, to proceed in two boats, with swivels to Grape Island, near Weymouth beach, to take possession of some hay and cattle. The country being alarmed, 3 or 400 provincials collected, and having only one boat, which contained 70 men. They landed on said island, and drove off the regulars, who being much discontented, ran their boats on the flats, where they remained four hours, all which time the provincials continued their fire, the boats then floating, the regulars returned to Boston, with the loss of eight men killed and several wounded, as the provincials were informed by a gentleman that left Boston the next day. The provincials being masters of the island, burnt 100 tons of hay, and drove off all the cattle, which were collected there by an enemy to this country. None of the provincials were killed or wounded.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 5.

The COMMITTEE for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia will meet this afternoon, at Six o'clock, at the Philosophical Society's Hall.

IN CONGRESS, MONDAY, *May* 27, 1775.

On Motion Resolved,

That no provisions or necessaries of any kind be exported to the island of Nantucket, except from the Colony of Massachusetts Bay; the Convention of which Colony is desired to take measures for effectually providing the said island, upon their application to purchase the same, with as much provision as shall be necessary for its internal use and no more.

The CONGRESS deeming it of great importance to North-America, that the British fishery should not be furnished with provisions from this continent, through Nantucket, earnestly recommend a vigilant execution of this resolve to all Committees. *A true copy from the Minutes.*

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

IN CONGRESS, *June* 2, 1775.

Upon Motion Resolved,

That no Bill of Exchange, draught, or order of any officer in the army or navy, their agents or contractors, be received or negociated, or any money supplied to them by any person in America. That no provisions or necessaries of any kind be furnished or supplied to or for the use of the British army or navy in the Colony of Massachusett's Bay—and that no vessel employed in transporting British troops to America, or from one part of North-America to another, or warlike stores or provisions for said troops, be freighted or furnished with provisions or any necessaries—until farther orders from this Congress.

A true copy from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

IN COMMITTEE. *Chester, May* 31, 1775.

WHEREAS it appears very necessary, in order to avert the evils and calamities which threaten our devoted country, to embody ourselves and make all the military preparations in our power; and it appears absolutely impossible to carry this laudable design into execution without observing the greatest order, harmony and concord, not only under the laws of civil government, but also while under arms and in actual duty.—We therefore unanimously recommend the following association to be entered into by the good people of this county.

"We the subscribers do most solemnly resolve, promise and engage under the sacred ties of honour, virtue, and love to our country, that we will use our utmost endeavours to learn the military exercise, and promote harmony and unanimity in our respective companies; that we will strictly adhere to the rules of decency during duty; that we will pay a due regard to our Officers; that we will when called upon, support with our utmost abilities, the civil magistrate in the execution of the laws for the good of our country, and that we will at all times be in readiness to defend the *lives, liberties and properties of ourselves and fellow countrymen* against all attempts to deprive us of them."

Information being lodged with this committee, that William Moore, Esq; has expressed himself in terms inimical to the liberties of America, and derogatory to the Continental Congress, and as a special committee is now appointed to examine into the affair, the public are desired to suspend their judgment, until Mr. Moore has had an opportunity either to exculpate himself from the charge, or make proper acknowledgment to his country. *Extracts from the Minutes,*

By order of the Committee,

FRANCIS JOHNSON, Sec.

Extract of a Letter from Crown Point, May 19.

"On the 14th inst. Col. Arnold left Ticonderoga with 50 men, in a small schooner (seized at Skeensbury) and proceeded for St. John's. The 17th, at six o'clock P. M. being within 30 miles of St. John's, the weather calm, they manned 2 small batteaus with 35 men, and at six o'clock next morning arrived there and surprized a serjeant and his party of 12 men, and took the King's sloop of about 70 tons, two brass six pounders and 7 men, without any loss on either side. The Captain was hourly expected from Montreal, with a large detachment of men, some guns and carriages for the sloop; as was a Captain with 40 men from Chamblee, which is twelve miles distant from St. John's; so that providence seems to have smiled on us in arriving at so fortunate an hour; for, had we been six hours later, in all probability we should have miscarried in our design.—The wind proving favourable in two hours after our arrival, we got on board all the stores, provisions, &c. and weighed anchor for this place, with the sloop and five large batteaus, which we seized, having destroyed five others, and arrived here at ten this morning, not leaving one craft of any kind behind that the enemy can cross the lake in, if they have any such intention."

An Ensign belonging to one of the regiments in Canada, dispatched from Governor Carleton, to General Gage, was taken prisoner at one of the forts: His dispatches contained a return of the regulars in Canada, which amounted to no more than 717, including 70 that garrisoned the forts of Crown-Point, Ticonderoga, and St. John's.

Extract of a letter from Connecticut, May 22, 1775.

"Our men enter into the service with great ardor, the Captains have enlisted more than their complement, and some who came too late have bought in, rather than be disappointed of a share in the service."

On the 23d ult. departed this life, in the fullest persuasion of the truth of revealed religion, and with the serenity and peace of mind which only the virtuous experience, Mr. NATHANIEL GILES, of Harford county, in Maryland, (the short survivor of his very amiable consort, who had left him five of the most promising children) a Gentleman who was an invaluable treasure of good natural sense, virtue and true philosophy; remarkable for humility of mind, benevolence of temper and innocence of life; exemplary, pious, easy of access and an enemy to ceremonies; a bright example of the temper, studies and practice becoming a christian. The natural accomplishments of his genius, tho' good, were inferior to the virtues of his mind, and in the relative duties none deserve greater applause, being ever under the strongest impulse of gratitude to his parents, the most affectionate husband, the kindest master, the tenderest father, and the most generous friend, whose plentiful board filled the hungry, whose fleeces warmed the naked, and whose hospitable roof proved a never failing shelter to the destitute. His conversation was modest, affable and communicative, enlivened with wit and sweetened with good nature, and in his dealings a man of the strictest probity; in short, his virtues shone forth with a lustre that claimed the love, admiration and esteem of all who knew him. —It is but too common that the characters of the dead are exaggerated, and made but illy to correspond with their conduct while living, but in the present instance we doubt not but even the voices of calumny and defamation will be silent, and surviving friends acknowledge that we have fallen short of the original.

On Thursday last was married Mr. WILLIAM WEBB, Merchant, to Miss PATTY ORD, both of this city.

Extracts from the minutes of a meeting of the Synod of New-York and Philadelphia, at New-York, the third Wednesday of May, 1775, *and continued by adjournments.*

"THE SYNOD considering the present alarming state of public affairs, do unanimously judge it their duty, to call the congregations under their care to solemn fasting, humiliation and prayer; and direct, that the last Thursday of June next be carefully and religiously observed for this purpose: But as the CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, now sitting, may probably appoint a fast on the same account, the Synod, from respect to that august body,—for the sake of greater harmony with all other denominations,—and with a view to greater public order, do, in that case, agree to observe such a day as shall be fixed by the Congress, in preference to that appointed by themselves; provided it be not above four weeks distant from the said last Thursday of June: And do hereby direct all the congregations under their care duly to observe it. Should the Congress appoint a more distant day, the Synod recommend both to be observed by all persons of our communion.

"The Synod also earnestly recommend to all the societies in their charge, to spend the afternoon of the last Thursday in every month in public solemn prayer to GOD, during the continuance of our present troubles."

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Polly, J. Beach, Antigua and St. Eustatia.
Brig Industry, S. G. Frith, Ditto.
Ship Bisset, J. Vicary, Genoa.
Brig Adrian, C. Clunn, St. Croix.
Sch. Peggy, J. Elliott, Jamaica.
Sch. Sally and Jenny, J. Sands, St. Lucia.
Brig Sally, B. Hartwell, Hispaniola.
Brig Venus, G. Manchester, Montserrat.
Sloop Polly, J. Davidson, Jamaica.
Sloop Betsy, D. Earl, St. Eustatia.
Ship Barbados Packet, V. Welsh, London.
Sloop Lady Catherine, S. Wilkins, Virginia.
Sloop Betsy, W. Undrill, Ditto.
Sloop Robert, C. Metcalf, Ditto.
Sch. Molly, J. Handy, Maryland.
Sloop Sally, A. Duke, North-Carolina.
Sloop Hope, H. Farrow, Ditto.

OUTWARDS.

Brig Olive Branch, J. Castle, Lisbon.
Brig Adrian, J. Duncan, St. Croix.

CLEARED.

Brig Prince of Wales, J. Woods, Falmouth.
Brig Bolton, J. Harr, Ditto.
Ship Nancy, R. Lusby, Ditto.
Brig Polly, J. Robinson, Cork.
Sch. Mary, J. Allen, Jamaica.
Snow Jane, T. Whitlock, New-York.
Ship Nancy and Sukey, J. Robinson, Falmouth.
Brig Two Friends, R. Inkson, St. Vincents.
Sch. Favourite, S. Lightbourn, St. Kitts.
Sloop Betsy, E. Coffin, Antigua.
Sloop Betsy, W. Undrill, Virginia.
Sloop Robert, C. Metcalf, Ditto.
Ship Hibernia, J. M'Cay, New-York.
Sloop Mary, M. Siddon, Tortola.
Ship Elizabeth, P. Byrne, Liverpool.
Brig Sea Nymph, W. Moore, South-Carolina.
Brig Jenny, W. M'Culloch, Cowes.
Ship Charming Nancy, R. Tyrie, London.

Philadelphia, June 2, 1775.

Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds Reward.

MADE his escape this day, from the gaol of this city, one ANDREW STEWART, who was under sentence of death for counterfeiting and uttering the *Fifty Shilling Bills* of the province of Pennsylvania; a slender man, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, a pale complexion, and a little pitted with the small-pox, long black hair generally clubbed, a fashionable small hat, with nankeen jacket and breeches, and white thread stockings. Whoever apprehends the said STEWART, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have the above Reward, paid by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will positively be sold by public vendue, on Tuesday, the sixth day of June inst. at six o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-house, that convenient and well seated Inn, known by the name of the Jolly Post, and tract or piece of land thereto belonging, situate on the westerly side of the Bristol road, in the township of Oxford, six miles distant from this city, containing about 45 acres, with the appurtenances; late the estate of Joseph Thornhill; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

JOSEPH DEAN,

Hath now on hand, a large and neat assortment of European and East-India GOODS, imported in the Fall ships from London, Liverpool, Bristol and Glasgow, which he will sell on very reasonable terms *for Cash*, at his Store in Front-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets,

Among which are,

MIDDLING and fine 7-4 and forest cloths, of various colours; Russia and Irish sheeting; Irish linen and dowlas; cambricks and lawns; gauze aprons and handkerchiefs; 11 nail, 3-4, 7-8, yd. wide and yard and 3-8 cotton and linen checks; a large and neat assortment of printed linen and chintz; a great variety of printed and plain velverets; black, blue, green and drab coloured hair and worsted plush; everlasting and serge denim; sartins, peelongs, ell wide and half yard Persians; striped, plain, clouded and changeable Mantuas; black bombazeens and crapes; crimson, black and blue moreens; mens, womens and childrens cotton and worsted hose; striped ticking and bed bunts; rattinets, shalloons, durants and tammies; a great variety of calimancoes; single and double camblets; striped and figured ditto; flowered mecklings and cross-barred yard wide barley-corn stuffs; single and double worsted damasks and dorseteens; scarlet serges and flannels; writing paper and ink powder; mens and womens black, white and coloured gloves; womens silk and worsted mitts; black, brown and cross-barred silk handkerchiefs; printed linen, silk gauze and check handkerchiefs; hunting and switch whips; black and white blond lace; Hanover lace from No. 0 to No. 6; a large and neat assortment of plain, striped and figured ribbonds; crewels and samplary canvass; childrens red Morocco shoes and pumps; London pewter plates, dishes, basons, mugs, porringers and spoons, assorted in small casks; polished steel, gilt and plain metal buttons; scarf twist and basket buttons; silk and hair and scarf twist; Leghorn and chip hats; black and coloured snail and black fringe; a great variety of quality and shoe bindings; a large assortment of mens, youths and boys felt, castor and beaver hats; scarlet, striped, lettered and tully garters; white and striped tapes and bobbings; coloured and white threads and sewing silk; thread and silk laces; a large and neat assortment of buck, shambuck and split bone handled knives and forks; Barlow and buffaloe penknives; cutteau and pistol cap knives; womens large and small scissars; a great variety of pinchbeck, plated, steel, white and yellow metal shoe, knee and stock buckles; silver and pinchbeck watches; common, Whitechapel and darning needles; a very large assortment of silver locket, gilt and plain pinchbeck, brass and stone sleeve buttons; China, paper and common snuff boxes; brass ink pots, finger rings and sugar tongs; cork screws, razors and lancets; watch seals, keys and steel chains; plated spurs, bits and stirrups; stone broaches set in pinchbeck and silver; hard metal table and tea spoons; ivory and horn combs; tooth and buckle brushes; Dilworth's spelling books and pocket books; temple spectacles of various prices; silk maccaroni and striped Damascus; Russia drilling and Drogheda linen; rich black paduasoys and taffaties; black russel; No. 11, 12, 3 and a half, 4, and 4 and a half pound pins; womens black silk velvet; womens brass and silver thimbles.

Just Published and now Selling by ROBERT BELL, in Third-street, and WILLIAM WOODHOUSE, in Front-street, Philadelphia, (Price TWENTY SHILLINGS, Two Volumes, octavo, in neat binding)

POLITICAL DISQUISITIONS:

Or, an ENQUIRY into Public ERRORS, DEFECTS, and ABUSES; illustrated and established upon Facts and Remarks, extracted from a variety of authors, ancient and modern.

Calculated to draw the timely attention of Government and People to a due consideration of the necessity, and the means of reforming those Errors, Defects, and Abuses; of restoring the Constitution and saving the State.

By J. BURGH, GENTLEMAN; author of the DIGNITY of HUMAN NATURE, and other works.

COTTON, Indigo, Madder, sapped and unsapped Logwood, Braziletto, Fustick, ground Redwood, Galls, Allom and Copperas, Brimstone; lump, loaf and muscovado Sugars; Rice, Coffee and Chocolate, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cloves and Cinnamon, writing and shop Paper, Pasteboards, Glue, bottling Corks, Carolina Pink; English, rag and Crumb-creek Scythe Stones, and divers other articles,

TO BE SOLD BY

BENEDICT DORSEY,

In Third-street, nearly opposite the Work-House.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on Tuesday last, the 30th of May, from the subscriber, living in Philadelphia, a likely mulatto lad, about 21 years of age, of the middle size, a little marked with the small pox, calls himself JAMES GREEN: Had on when he went away, a green cloth coat, with a red cape and white metal basket buttons, a fustian waistcoat and thickset breeches. It is supposed said servant is in company with a tall thin Irish girl, red haired, pitted with the small-pox, and calls herself ROSE, the thumb on one of her hands grows close to the palm. Whoever takes up the above described servant, so as his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, allowed by

ANDREW HAMILTON.

N. B. Said lad plays a little on the fife and fiddle. All masters of vessels are requested not to carry him off or harbour him at any rate.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on Wednesday, the 7th instant, (June) at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the dwelling-house of SAMUEL DAVIS, in Christian-street, in the district of Southwark,

ONE Lot of Ground on the north side of said street, between Front and Second-streets, containing in front 19 feet, and in length 114 feet 8 inches, with a frame building and good bake oven. Also a three years old filley, one chest and sundry carpenters tools; late the estate of REES PRICE.

SAMUEL DAVIS, Administrator.

The subscriber has a good breeding Mare and Colt, and several other articles, to sell at the same time.

TO BE SOLD,

A MIDDLE aged Negro Woman, who understands all kinds of house work, and is an excellent cook: She will be disposed of for a moderate price. Enquire of the Printer.

A SINGLE MAN who understands farming, and can be well recommended, will meet with encouragement by applying to WILLIAM HARRIS, in Springfield township, Chester county, or to the Printer hereof.

Philadelphia, June 1, 1775.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

LOST this morning, a gold cap'd horizontal WATCH, with gold hands, maker's name C. Leignes, the number unknown, a black ribbon with two seals, one a cornelian with a coat of arms on it, set in gold, the other a gold compass seal, and a gold key. Whoever brings the said Watch to ISAAC LORT, shall receive the above Reward.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 27th of May last, from the subscriber, in Third-street, Philadelphia, an English servant man named JOHN BRAG, five feet nine or ten inches high, well made, said he was brought up to the brick-yard business; has brown curled hair, brown face, pitted with the small pox, blue eyes, and is slow of speech; had on an old beaver hat, a snuff coloured coatee with yellow single plated buttons, light fustian jacket without sleeves, with yellow single plated buttons, white linen shirt, new oznabrig trowsers, old grey yarn stockings, and new shoes with square brass buckles. Whoever takes up the said servant and secures him, so that I may get him again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by JOSEPH PEMBERTON, Grazier.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 29th of May last, from the subscriber, living in Fifth-street, at the corner of Walnut-street, a certain ANDREW MURRY, pretends to be a butcher by trade, and says he served four years as an apprentice to the tobacco spinning business; he is about five feet nine inches high, much pitted with the small-pox, fresh coloured, has short brown hair, and a down looking countenance; had on when he went away, a light blue jacket without sleeves, and he had a coat of the same colour which he pretended to have sold a week before he went away, but I have a great suspicion that he has it along with him; a pair of buckskin breeches much patched, a pair of milled brown yarn stockings, a pair of old shoes and a new pair of pumps, and an old hat eat much by the moths; he came from Drogheda in Ireland, is very talkative, and much given to liquor and swearing; he has the mark of a stroke on the bridge of his nose. Whoever apprehends said ANDREW MURRAY, and secures him in any gaol, so that he may be had again, shall have a Reward of TWENTY SHILLINGS, if out of the province FORTY SHILLINGS, and if 100 miles distant from this city the above Reward, paid by

WILLIAM WESTON.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY the first inst. (June) from the subscriber, Tallow-chandler, in Third-street, above Race-street, Philadelphia, an English servant boy named JOHN COOK, about sixteen years of age, thin visage, near sighted, is a little lame, and stoops in his walking; had on a wool hat, a lapelled swanskin jacket, old check shirt, a pair of cloth coloured breeches much too big for him, and an old pair of shoes with brass buckles. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above Reward, paid by

WILLIAM COMPTON.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril, as it is thought he is skulking down the river.

We are requested to insert the following by a Correspondent.

To LORD SANDWICH.

My Lord,

I Congratulate your Lordſhip on an inſtance of American cowardice, which your Lordſhip had ſo prophetically foretold: The inſtance I allude to is to be found in General Gage's circumſtantial account, or narrative of the attack, or battle at Lexington and Concord, in the province of Maſſachuſetts Bay, in which he gives a clear and impartial account of the barbarity of the Americans, as well as that of their cowardice: I make no doubt but the Yankoos will pretend not to believe it, eſpecially the barbarity which is not quite ſo clear. But as to the cowardice, it is ſo inconteſtibly proved, that they themſelves will not undertake to deny, if they do not own it. The General, in this ſenſible and maſterly performance, ſays, a man had advanced from the provincials aſſembled at Lexington, and attempted to ſhoot the regulars by ſnapping his gun, which flaſhed in the pan: And that on the attack of the troops at Concord bridge, after ſome of them had fallen and they began their retreat, they obſerved ſoldiers dead on the ground, one of them ſcalped, and his ears cut off, though not quite dead; from which it is very clear that one or more of the provincials had the cowardice to go in amongſt the regular troops, and cut off the ears of a ſoldier that had fallen, though not quite dead.

This, my Lord, may ſeem no leſs odd than true, for it is fully proved; for unleſs the ſoldier's ears had been cut off whilſt amongſt the body of regulars, they could not poſſibly have known it, as they don't pretend (nor the provincials believe) that they ever regained any ground they had retreated over, and beſides (my Lord, as a proof) if his ears had been cut off, after they had retreated, and left him on the ground which the provincials had gained, the King's troops could not poſſibly have ſeen him to prove it; another inſtance, my Lord, one of them had the cowardice to ſtrike Major Pitcairn at the head of his troops: So that, my Lord, I think I have very fully proved to your Lordſhip, at leaſt, (and for which I hope to be rewarded) the cleareſt and moſt flagrant inſtances of American cowardice, and which I think is quite ſufficient to ſatisfy your Lordſhip, that a few more troops in addition to thoſe already here in command of General Gage, (who have ſhewn ſo much bravery as to ſuffer a ſingle cowardly American or two to enter into the army and cut off the ears of a ſoldier that had fallen in battle) will be ſufficient to frighten all the inhabitants out of America, whereby your Lordſhip and the reſt of the junto will have an opportunity of amply ſerving your faithful friends (in the glorious cauſe of deſpotiſm and arbitrary power) by granting to them the lands and eſtates of theſe refugees: In doing which I ſhould not forget to remind your Lordſhip to remember

Your faithful Humble Servant,

AN EXPECTANT.

TO BE SOLD,

By PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 12th day of June inſt.

ALL the Lands lately held with Lebanon Forge, ſituate, lying and being in Harford county, in the province of Maryland, on a large ſtream of water called Deer Creek, three miles from the Chappel, the ſame diſtance from the Lower Croſs Roads, and twelve miles from Harford. They will be ſold in four lots or diviſions—the firſt conſiſting of near three hundred acres, part of a tract of land called Arabia Petrea, near one half cleared and the reſt in woodland, being the part next the Chappel, and extending acroſs the tract to Deer Creek; the ſecond conſiſting of nearly the ſame quantity of clear land and wood land as the former, adjoining to it, and extending alſo acroſs the tract to Deer Creek, on which there is a good ſeat for a mill; the third, intended for a mill ſeat, containing about forty acres of Arabia Petrea and twenty-five acres of a tract of land called Conveniency, lying on each ſide of the ſtream of Deer Creek, including the forge dam in good order and repair, and the forge buildings. A griſt mill and ſaw mill may be erected thereon at a ſmall expence. The laſt lot conſiſting of two tracts of land called Rough Stone and Iſaac's Delight, containing near three hundred acres. The land in general lies high and healthy, is well wooded and watered, adapted to farming, in a well ſettled neighbourhood, convenient to market and to many places of religious worſhip of different perſuaſions. Plots of the land may be ſeen at JOHN RUMSEY's, near the premiſes, WILLIAM BUCHANNAN's, at Baltimore Town, or BENJAMIN RUMSEY's, at Joppa. The terms of ſale and the title will be made known on the premiſes that day, by

WILLIAM BUCHANNAN,
BENJAMIN RUMSEY.

FOR CHARLESTOWN, (S. CAROLINA)

The BRIGANTINE

JENNY,

WILLIAM WORKMAN, MASTER;

NOW laying at the Old Ferry-houſe wharf, has genteel accommodations for paſſengers, and will ſail with all convenient ſpeed, having the greateſt part of her cargo ready to go on board. For freight or paſſage apply to the ſaid maſter on board, or to MASON and PATTON, who have for ſale, a quantity of NEW RICE, of the beſt quality, and a few barrels of freſh LIME JUICE.

May 19th, 1775.

THESE are to give notice to the creditors of JAMES DAVIS, SAMUEL JOHNSTON and GARRET VOORHEES, priſoners confined for debt in the goal of Burlington, that they be and appear before Robert Smith, and Thomas Rodman, two of the Judges of the inferior Court of Common Pleas for ſaid County, at the houſe of Joſeph Haight, in Burlington, on Wedneſday the 21ſt of June next, to ſhew cauſe why the ſaid debtors ſhould not be diſcharged, agreeable to an act of the General Aſſembly, entitled, an act for the relief &c. of inſolvent debtors.

JAMES CLARK, DYER,

BEGS leave to inform the Public, that he has removed from Kenſington to Water-ſtreet, near Walnut ſtreet, Philadelphia, where he dyes ſilk garments and ſcane ſilk all manner of colours, and dreſſes them properly; ſcours, dyes and dreſſes mens cloaths; jeans, fuſtians, worſted and woollen ſtuffs dyed all manner of colours, and properly dreſſed; ſilk gauze and gauze flowered with cotton dyed black, and well dreſſed; linen and cotton yarn dyed blue, and every other colour.—The ſaid CLARK hath been long in the practice of dying cotton and linen yarn for manufacturers; and he flatters himſelf that he will give ſatisfaction to his employers, as he dyes his blue with real indigo, his cuſtomers may depend upon the colour ſtanding.—Good allowance made to manufacturers, and thoſe that ſell. Commiſſions from the country ſpeedily executed.

N. B. He propoſes to dye black every Friday, ſo that his cuſtomers may expect their work returned the week following.

TO BE SOLD,

To the higheſt bidder, at Mr. Ninian Beall's, of Ninian, on the 20th day of Auguſt next, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

TWELVE hundred acres of good land, lying on Great Seneca Creek (near the mouth) in Frederick County, Maryland, whereon are three plantations, a great quantity of valuable meadow land, and two exceeding good mill ſeats: The purchaſer or purchaſers to have immediate poſſeſſion, on giving bond with approved ſecurity payable the 20th day of November, 1776, to carry intereſt from the date if not punctually diſcharged at or upon the aforeſaid 20th day of November. The land will be laid out in lots ſuitable to the purchaſers. Any perſon inclinable to view the land before the day of ſale, may apply to NINIAN BEALL, of Ninian.

CHARLES BEALL.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Waterford Townſhip, Glouceſter County, Weſt New-Jerſey, an Engliſh ſervant lad, named THOMAS ROBINS, about ſixteen years old, and about four feet eight inches high, has a down look, ſmall hollow eyes, a remarkable caſt in one of them, naturally of a fair complexion, but much tanned, marked with the ſmall-pox; had on and took with him, two ſuits of cloaths, viz. a fine London brown homeſpun coat, with a fall-down collar of a faſhionable cut, and a jacket of the ſame, new corderoy breeches, with ſilver knee-buckles marked J. K. new beaver hat ſomething in the faſhion, a pair of mens calf-ſkin ſhoes, two kerſey jackets of a lead colour, one without ſleeves, lighter than the other, old leather breeches, a pair of worſted ſtockings, old ſhoes with odd buckles, and two coarſe ſhirts. Alſo took a likely black mare, about nine years old, with a ſtar in her forehead, one white hind foot, about fourteen hands two inches high, low in fleſh, no ſhoes on, a natural pacer, and of high courage. It is likely he will change his name, and try to ſell the cloaths. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable charges for bringing the mare home, paid by

FRANCIS KAY.

N. B. Said lad is very fond of liquor. All maſters of veſſels and others are forbid to harbour, conceal or carry him off.

JUST ARRIVED in the ſhip ANN, George Fortin, Maſter, from Briſtol,

A number of healthy

SERVANT MEN AND WOMEN,

AMONG which are tradeſmen; alſo ſawyers, farmers, coachmen, footmen, labourers, hoſtlers, &c. They may be ſeen at Mrs. KRYDER's, at the Golden Swan in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, And their times to be diſpoſed of by

WILLIAM FISHER AND SONS.

ALL Perſons indebted to the eſtate of LAWRENCE MANN, late of the Northern Liberties, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment: and thoſe who have any demands, are deſired to bring in their accounts to

MARGARET MANN, Adminiſtratrix.

Bucks County, April 24, 1775.

WAS committed to my cuſtody, on the third day of March laſt, as a run-away ſervant, a certain DANIEL CREELY, about twenty-ſeven years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, with ſhort dark hair; had on when committed, a light brown coat and veſt, old buck-ſkin breeches, white ſtockings, old ſhoes with odd buckles, and a caſtor hat: He ſays he is a ſervant to James Burd, Eſq; in Paxton townſhip, Lancaſter county. Theſe are therefore to give notice to his maſter, that unleſs he, the ſaid Daniel Creely, is taken away, and the charges paid within four weeks from the date hereof, he will be diſcharged on paying his fees, by

JOHN ATKINSON, Gaoler.

THIS is to inform the Public, that the noted Tavern, known by the ſign of the BUCK, in Worceſter Townſhip, twenty-one miles and a quarter from Philadelphia, on the Reading road, is kept as uſual by their humble ſervant,

MARY TOY.

TO BE LET,

And entered on the firſt day of July next,

A THREE ſtory brick Houſe, a few doors below the Second-ſtreet Bridge, now occupied by PAUL FOOKS. Apply to SAMUEL MORRIS, in Market-ſtreet, near Fourth-ſtreet.

A QUANTITY OF

SPIRITS AND SUGAR,

Juſt arrived in the brig Ann, Charles Davis, maſter, from Jamaica, lying at Evans's wharf, to be ſold by

JOSIAH HEWES,

Of whom may be had Spermaceti Candles.

JOHN LIND,

WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform the Public, and his Friends in particular, that he has opened ſhop at the corner of Arch and Second-ſtreets, in the houſe lately occupied by Mr. Edward Duffield, Watch-maker, where he carries on the ſaid buſineſs in all its various branches, and at the moſt reaſonable rates. He thinks it unneceſſary to enlarge on particulars, as his abilities are ſufficiently known in this city.

WANTED, an apprentice to ſaid buſineſs.

JOHN YOUNG, JUN.

At the ſign of the Engliſh Hunting Saddle and Fire Buckets, in Market-ſtreet, next door to the New Printing-Office,

MAKES in the beſt manner, and ſells at the moſt reaſonable rates, mens and womens ſaddles of the neweſt faſhions, alſo foot cloths, bridles, pillions, houſings, ſaddle cloths, ſaddle bags, portmanteaus, and all kinds of ſaddle furniture, &c.

Alſo MILITARY FURNITURE, viz. trooping ſaddles and bridles, piſtol bags and houſings, holſters, gun buckets, double and ſingle cartridge boxes, knap-ſacks, ſcabbards, belts, ſtraps, valeeſes and canteens, &c. &c.

Portmanteau hair trunks for travelling, made of any dimenſion, at the ſhorteſt notice.

Fire buckets, leather caps and holſters.

He has alſo a large and very neat aſſortment of ſaddlery ware, which he retails at the loweſt prices for caſh.

Likewiſe black, green, blue, and purple ſilk velvet New-Market riding caps, (London make) exceeding neat.

N. B. Said YOUNG has ſeveral tracts of valuable land in Bedford, Cumberland, Berks and Northumberland counties, that he will ſell cheap, or rent on very eaſy terms.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on immediately,

THE remainder part of a leaſe, which has four years to come from the 25th of March laſt, of a well accuſtomed Livery Stable in Sixth-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, Philadelphia, which has been in great repute for many years: It will accommodate upwards of thirty horſes with good ſtalls, and has a large and commodious yard, with extraordinary good ſheds for chairs, and a good coach-houſe, all in good repair. For terms apply to JOHN PERKINS, in Fifth-ſtreet, or to Mrs. KEMBLE, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, oppoſite the State-Houſe.

AS ABRAHAM USHER intends ſhortly for Europe, all perſons indebted to him by bond, note or book debt, are requeſted to pay off their reſpective balances; and thoſe who have any demands againſt him, are deſired to ſend in their accounts.

N. B. USHER and HENRY have on hand ſundry DRY GOODS, which they will ſell low for caſh or ſhort credit.

THOMAS DORSEY,

At the ſtore lately occupied by Hubley and Graff, on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, five doors below Cheſnut-ſtreet, SELLS, wholeſale and retail,

LISBON, Malaga, Teneriffe, Port and other wines; old Jamaica ſpirits; excellent French brandy; Weſt-India rum and molaſſes; ſingle refined loaf ſugar; lump, ſugar-houſe and muſcovado ditto; coffee, chocolate, allſpice, pepper, rice and ginger; mace, cloves, nutmegs and cinnamon; Weſton's and country ſnuff; brimſtone, allum and copperas; indigo, madder, chip'd logwood, redwood and fuſtick; wrapping paper, lamp oil, corks, rozin and glue. Alſo gallon, half gallon, and quart bottles.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, at Chriſtiana Bridge, on the 28th of April laſt, a black HORSE, near fifteen hands high, about ſeven years old, his near eye about one half blue, occaſioned by the ſtroke of a ſwitch, his ſides much rubbed with riding, and blacker than any other part, ſhod before, and a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, which are all the marks remembered. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and delivers him to the ſubſcriber, or ſends him word as ſoon as convenient after being taken, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

GEORGE HILLIS.

JOSEPH VANDERGRIFF,

At the CROSS KEYS, the corner of Cheſnut and Third-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

BEGS leave to acquant the Public in general and his friends in particular, that he has lately erected a LIVERY STABLE and CARRIAGE HOUSE on Dock-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, near the City Tavern, having conveniency for ſixty horſes. He hopes to give ſatisfaction to thoſe that will favour him with their cuſtom, and will gratefully acknowledge their favours.

JOHN BATES,

PLATE IRON WORKER in general, from Birmingham, at John Duncan's, hatter, oppoſite the Bunch of Grapes, in Third-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet.

MAKES tea-kettles, coffee-pots and ſauce-pans, tinned; fiſh kettles, Dutch ovens and ſtew pans, which are much ſweeter, wholeſomer, and cheaper than copper utenſils, and are much uſed in London and moſt parts of England. He likewiſe makes oval, ſquare and round dripping pans, aſhes pails, cocoa and coffee roaſters, coal ſcoops, pot covers, and puts new frying pans to old handles. He hopes to give the Public ſatisfaction, not only by the neatneſs of his work, but by the diſpatch with which he will endeavour to execute all favours they may pleaſe to confer on him.

N. B. He tins and mends copper tea-kettles and ſauce-pans, and gives moſt money for old pewter.

TO BE LET,

A PART of a HOUSE, about three miles from Philadelphia, pleaſantly ſituated in Paſſyunk; very ſuitable for a family from the city to retire to during the ſummer ſeaſon. Enquire of the Printer.

CLOCKS AND WATCHES,

Made, ſold and repaired, in the beſt manner, by

THOMAS HOWARD,

At his ſhop in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, and next door but one to Trotter's-alley,

WHERE he carries on the Clock and Watch-making buſineſs in its various branches, and will be much obliged to his friends and the public to favour him with their cuſtom.

N. B. Maſters of ſhallops or others, who bring up watches from the lower counties, or elſewhere, to be repaired, by favouring him with their cuſtom may have their own done gratis. Likewiſe an apprentice wanted to the ſaid buſineſs.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on the night of the 28th of April laſt, from the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Mill-Creek Hundred, Newcaſtle County, a dark brown MARE, thirteen hands high, with a bob tail middling long, light coloured about the mouth, the near hind foot white, and a ſmall ſtrip behind on the near fore foot. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid mare, ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall have the above Reward, paid by JOHN WATT.

Philadelphia, May 8, 1775.

ALL perſons indebted to HUGH FRAZER, either by bill, bond or book debt, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment, otherwiſe he will be obliged to take a method which will be diſagreeable to them as well as to himſelf.

WILLIAM SHEPARD,

Begs leave to acquaint his Friends, and the Public in general,

THAT he continues keeping that commodious new LIVERY STABLE in Seventh-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia. The ſituation is very airy and pleaſant, the ſtalls are large and roomy, and divided in the neweſt and moſt approved manner, with an air-hole for each horſe; the ſtable being off the pavement makes it more convenient for ſhowing horſes that are for ſale. The ſaid SHEPARD is provided with the beſt of hay and oats, and every other article for that buſineſs. The Public may be aſſured that ſtrict attendance will be given to every thing that can promote their conveniency and accommodation. He acknowledges himſelf much obliged to thoſe who have been ſo kind as to favour him with their cuſtom, and hopes for the Public's kind encouragement, which will be ever gratefully acknowledged by their friend and humble ſervant,

WILLIAM SHEPARD.

N. B. He likewiſe hath horſes and chairs to let, a light pleaſure waggon, and good paſture for horſes.

Newcaſtle, May 1, 1775.

WAS FOUND,

(Lying on the Beach a little below the town)

A SMALL BOAT, with one pair of oars, a maſt, and ſhoulder of mutton ſail. The owner, proving his property and paying charges, may have her again by applying to

EDWARD ROCHE.

Baltimore Town, April 27, 1775.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from his bail, an Iriſhman named JAMES MUSGROVE, about thirty years of age, five feet ſeven or eight inches high, ſandy complexion, ſandy coloured hair, by trade a painter; had on when he went away, a light coloured coat and grey jacket; his other cloaths unknown. He is very talkative, and much given to drink: He formerly lived at Chriſtiana Bridge, and it is ſuppoſed he is gone towards Newark, as he has a wife living at John Slater's, near White Clay Creek. Whoever takes up ſaid MUSGROVE, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have him again, ſhall receive the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM ROGERS, Hatter.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of the late CHRISTOPHER STEVENSON, Tavern-keeper, at the ſign of the ſloop Friend, in Elbow Lane, Philadelphia, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to diſcharge the ſame to his Widow and Adminiſtratrix, that ſhe may thereby be enabled to diſcharge her late huſband's debts: And all perſons to whom the ſaid CHRISTOPHER STEVENSON was indebted at the time of his death, are deſired to bring in their accompts, properly atteſted, in order that they may be diſcharged and paid.

ELEANOR STEVENSON, Adminiſtratrix.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Kent county, Maryland, on the 8th inſtant, (April) two Iriſh indented ſervants, each of whom has about three years to ſerve, viz. FRANCIS MANES, about thirty years of age, a very ſtout well ſet fellow, about five feet ten inches high, very full faced, ſhort dark hair; had on and took with him, a good brown broadcloth coat, black velvet jacket and breeches, a pair of black everlaſting breeches with yellow metal buttons, an old blue coat with new ſerge ſleeves, ſhirts, ſhoes and ſtockings: He is a collier, ditcher and brickmaker. JOHN DELANY, about twenty ſix years of age, five feet eight inches high, well made, fair ſkin and ruddy complexion, ſhort brown hair; had on and took with him, a green jacket made ſailor faſhion, a purple under jacket, a white ſhirt, and one or two check ſhirts much worn, a new felt hat, a black ſilk handkerchief round his neck, a pair of white kerſey breeches, a pair of blue ſerge ditto, one pair of Scotch Kilmarnock, and one pair of Kendall rib'd hoſe mixed black and white, a pair of half worn ſhoes, and ſquare ſteel buckles; he writes a good hand: They have both been in different parts of Pennſylvania. Whoever takes up the aforeſaid ſervants and ſecures them, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have them again, ſhall receive the above reward if taken out of the province, if in the province SIX POUNDS, or half the above reward for either, paid by

RICHARD GRAVES.

Cumberland County, April 4, 1775.

WHEREAS JOHN MCCONNEL obtained three bonds from me the ſubſcriber, one of them for the ſum of Fifty Pounds, payable on the firſt of June, 1776, another for the ſum of Fifty Pounds, payable on the firſt of June, 1777, and the other for the ſum of Twenty Pounds, payable on the firſt of June, 1778: Theſe are to forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid bonds, as I will not pay them until I ſhall be obliged by law, I not having had value for them.

ROBERT IRWIN.

NOTICE is hereby given, That whereas a certain JOHN GRAFT, of Lancaſter county, ſold a mare to me the ſubſcriber, for which I gave him my note for Twenty-ſeven Pounds, payable againſt the 17th day of June next: And whereas the ſaid mare hath proved to be unſound, and I can make it appear ſhe was unſound before I bought her; this is therefore to forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid note, as I am determined not to pay it unleſs compelled by law. Given under my hand this 8th day of April, 1775. JAMES BONNER.

THE Subſcriber, who has carried on the Soap-boiling and Tallow-chandling buſineſs for ſome years paſt for Mr. George Kennedy, takes this method to inform the Public in general and his friends in particular, that he has opened ſaid buſineſs in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the City Tavern, between Walnut and Cheſnut-ſtreets, where he intends carrying it on in the moſt extenſive manner; and as ſaid Kennedy has declined, hopes for the encouragement of his friends, as he will make it his particular ſtudy to ſerve his cuſtomers with the greateſt care and punctuality, and their favours ſhall be gratefully acknowledged by the Public's moſt obedient humble ſervant,

WILLIAM GILMORE.

N. B. Merchants, Captains of veſſels and country ſtore-keepers ſhall be ſupplied on the ſhorteſt notice.

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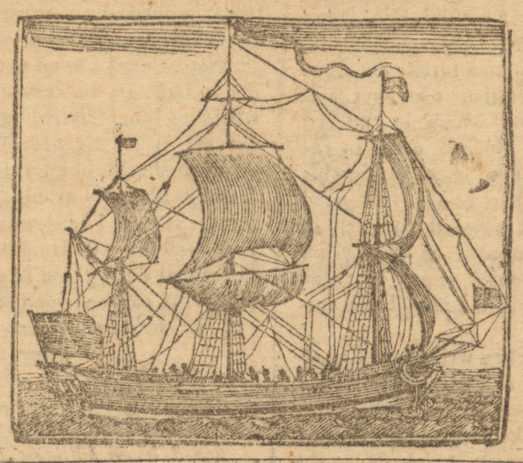
OR,

GENERAL ADVERTISER.



MONDAY, JUNE 12th, 1775.

City of Philadelphia, June 12, 1775.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

FINE FLOUR, at *Eighteen Shillings and Six-pence*, per Ct.

MIDDLINGS, at *Fifteen Shillings and Six-pence* per Ct.

RYE, at *Ten Shillings* per Ct.

Whitebread lb. oz.	*Midd. do.* lb. oz.	*Rye do.* lb. oz.
1d. loaf is 0 7½	1d. loaf is 0 8½	1d. loaf is 0 11
2d. ditto, 0 14¾	2d. ditto, 1 ¾	2d. ditto, 1 6¼
4d. ditto, 1 13½	4d. ditto, 2 1½	4d. ditto, 2 12½
8d. ditto, 3 11	8d. ditto, 4 3	8d. ditto, 5 9
12d. ditto, 5 8½	12d. ditto, 6 4½	12d. ditto, 8 6

Set by SAMUEL RHOADS, Mayor.
SAMUEL SHOEMAKER, SAMUEL POWEL, } Aldermen.

May 18, 1775.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Sadsbury Township, Lancaster County, a servant man named GEORGE DOYLE, about five feet six inches high, about nineteen years of age, round shouldered and stoops in his walk, of a fair complexion, with short hair scalped before; had on and took with him, a walnut coloured home made coat and jacket, the fore part white and red mixed cloth, the back part of a lighter colour, with small metal buttons, two pair of trowsers, one striped holland and the other tow cloth, one home-spun shirt, a remarkable pair of shoes half soaled, and two cuts of an axe on one of them, with old plated buckles, and an old felt hat: He is this country born. Whoever apprehends and takes up said servant, and secures him so that his master may get him again, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM HENEY.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the night of the 3d instant (June) from the subscribers, living in Penn's Neck, Salem County, West New-Jersey, the two following servants, viz. an English servant lad, about twenty years of age, of a middling stature, well made, fair complexion, and brown hair somewhat inclining to curl; he calls himself JOHN WILSON, but it is probable he may change his name and pass for this country born, and will give an account of his living in the Jerseys and different parts of Pennsylvania, and will make use of people's names of character in order to deceive those he converses with; had on and took with him, a pretty good hat which he generally wears flopped before, a short brown broadcloth coat, and jacket of the same, about half worn, a new white shirt marked V. P. striped Holland trowsers, half worn shoes and stockings, with other cloathing unknown. The other a Negro man named BEN, stout and well made, six feet two inches high, straight clean limbed, not very black, and has been used to the water for many years; his dress is uncertain, but it is probable he will wear a surtout coat, light coloured jacket which has been ripped down the shoulder, buckskin breeches, half worn shoes and stockings, one of the shoes ripped in the upper leather: He appears to be about twenty-two years of age. It is thought they are gone away by water and made down the river Delaware, and it is probable will go towards Carolina or some of the Lower Counties. They took with them a quantity of ship bisuit, pickled pork, three earthen jugs, and a bag marked D. H. It is thought they went off in a very large batteau with a sheet for a sail. Whoever will secure the said servants in any of his Majesty's goals, shall have the above Reward for them and batteau, or EIGHT DOLLARS a piece for either and FOUR DOLLARS for the batteau, and reasonable charges if they are brought home or confined in Salem or Newcastle gaol, and leaving word with George Montrow, Esq; in Newcastle, paid by

HENRY SPARKS,
DAVID HENRY,
URIAH PAUL.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Derry Township, Lancaster County, on Saturday the third inst. (June) an English servant man named THOMAS YOUNG, aged about twenty years, five feet seven or eight inches high, well made, of a good complexion, dark hair, somewhat round shouldered; had on when he went away, a fly coat made of light coloured country coating, with white metal buttons, a crimson velvet jacket much faded, the back parts of red calimanco, good buckskin breeches, blue yarn stockings, half worn shoes with carved yellow buckles, a wool hat, and country made linen shirt; he may probably change his name to that of GEORGE BRYAN, and endeavour to pass for a tallow-chandler, being bred to that business in England. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN M'FARLAND.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 3d inst. (June) from the subscriber, in Chester County, an English servant man named JOHN SMITH, by trade a cooper, has been in the army, is about five feet eight or nine inches high, and about thirty years of age; had on when he went away, a wilton coat and waistcoat of a brown and white colour, with coating sleeves newly put into the coat, a blue lapelled waistcoat, coarse shirt and trowsers, old shoes, large brass buckles, and an old hat. Whoever secures said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above Reward and reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN M'CLENAHAN.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscribers, living in West Fallowfield Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, near Cochran's tavern, on the night of the 4th inst. (June) two MARES, viz. one a bright bay, four years old, fourteen and a half hands high, paces and trots, long bodied and very well made, no particular marks except a white spot on her off hind buttock. The other a dappled grey, six years old, fifteen hands high, large and well made, lofty carriage, trots natural and very fast, her two hind feet white below the fetlocks. Whoever takes up said mares and thieves, so that he owners may have the mares again and the thieves be brought to justice, shall have the above Reward, and for the mares only EIGHT DOLLARS, and reasonable charges, paid by us

WILLIAM MARSH.
JAMES SMITH.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, a certain JAMES MARTIN, who says he was born in Newcastle County, and it is supposed that he is or will be some where near St. George's; had on a brown coat and waistcoat of coarse cloth, buckskin breeches, felt hat, and old shoes tied with strings: He took with him a bay Mare, shod before, and is lame in one of her fore feet, an old saddle patched upon the pummel, the bridle tied in the head-piece with a leather thong. Whoever will bring the man or mare to the subscriber, living at ISAAC DAWSON's tavern, eight miles below Dover, shall have the above Reward and all reasonable charges, by MARK MANLOVE, Constable of Murtherkiln Hundred.

Just Published and now Selling by ROBERT BELL, in Third-street, and WILLIAM WOODHOUSE, in Front-street, Philadelphia, (Price TWENTY SHILLINGS, Two Volumes, octavo, in neat binding)

POLITICAL DISQUISITIONS:

Or, an ENQUIRY into Public ERRORS, DEFECTS, and ABUSES; illustrated and established upon Facts and Remarks, extracted from a variety of authors, ancient and modern.

Calculated to draw the timely attention of Government and People to a due consideration of the necessity, and the means of reforming those Errors, Defects, and Abuses; of restoring the Constitution and saving the State.

By J. BURGH, GENTLEMAN; author of the DIGNITY of HUMAN NATURE, and other works.

After treating of our duty to the Gods, it is proper to teach that which we owe to our Country. For our Country is, as it were, a secondary God, and the first and greatest Parent.—It is to be preferred to Parents, Wives, Children, Friends, and all things, the Gods only excepted.—And if our Country perishes, it is as impossible to save an individual, as to preserve one of the fingers of a mortified hand. HIEROCLES.

*** SUBSCRIBERS who live in the country are requested to send for their books.

To the Encouragers of this Work.

SINCE the proposals for printing an American Edition of the POLITICAL DISQUISITIONS were laid before the Public, the author in London hath published another volume, being the third and last, with compleat INDEXES to the whole; which is the completion of this very useful and interesting work, peculiarly necessary at this time for all the friends of Constitutional Liberty, whether Britons or Americans—To accommodate these Gentlemen with compleat sets, who were pleased to encourage this edition by subscription, the Publishers, ROBERT BELL, of Third-street, and WILLIAM WOODHOUSE, of Front-street, Philadelphia, are determined to print this third and last volume, at the same price to subscribers, with each of the other volumes, viz. Ten Shillings, Pennsylvania currency; although the English edition in three volumes is sold at Forty-Two Shillings.

N. B. Those Gentlemen who intend to honour the work with their subscriptions, are requested to favour the Publishers with their names; a list of which will be printed in the third and last volume, because the price of the three volumes (to non-subscribers) will then be advanced to Thirty-six Shillings.

CLOCKS AND WATCHES,

Made, sold and repaired, in the best manner, by

THOMAS HOWARD,

At his shop in Second-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets, and next door but one to Trotter's-alley,

WHERE he carries on the Clock and Watch-making business in its various branches, and will be much obliged to his friends and the public to favour him with their custom.

N. B. Masters of shallops or others, who bring up watches from the lower counties, or elsewhere, to be repaired, by favouring him with their custom may have their own done gratis. Likewise an apprentice wanted to the said business.

May 19th, 1775.

THESE are to give notice to the creditors of JAMES DAVIS, SAMUEL JOHNSTON and GARRET VOORHEES, prisoners confined for debt in the goal of Burlington, that they be and appear before Robert Smith, and Thomas Rodman, two of the Judges of the inferior Court of Common Pleas for said County, at the house of Joseph Haight, in Burlington, on Wednesday the 21st of June next, to shew cause why the said debtors should not be discharged, agreeable to an act of the General Assembly, entitled, an act for the relief &c. of insolvent debtors.

WANTED,

A GARDENER and his WIFE, to take care of a Gentleman's Country Seat about four miles from this city. Enquire of the Printer.

Some THOUGHTS on the Constitution of the British Empire; and the Controversy between Great-Britain and the American Colonies.

AS all lawful government is founded in compact, it behoves those who claim authority, to prove that they have it. English government is territorial, that is, it is limited to certain districts of territory, and owning lands within these limits gives a right to participate in the government, and those who own the lands have a right to fix the terms on which others may reside within the jurisdiction. This principle seems to be founded on the law of nature, and therefore those who are not freeholders are justly bound by the laws of the land, tho' they have no vote in electing members of Parliament, and not on the principle of virtual representation, yet they have this security that the freeholders and other inhabitants are governed by the same laws.

A civil society, or state, is a number of Proprietors of land within certain limits, united by compact or mutual agreement, for making laws and appointing persons to execute those laws for their common benefit.

The British empire consists of a number of such societies, subject to one King, each having a distinct legislature; such is the realm of Great-Britain, the realm of Ireland, and each English Colony in America.

This doctrine of distinct dominions, or states, subject to the same crown, is not a new doctrine, but was known in the English nation long before the settlement of the American colonies, as is well known to all who are acquainted with the English history. One instance of this kind will appear by the following extract from a petition presented to the King of England by the inhabitants of the county palatine of Chester, in the year 1450, wherein they say—"The said county is "and hath been a county palatine as well before "the conquest of England, as continually since, "within which county you and all your noble "progenitors, since it came into your hands, "have had your high courts of Parliament, and "no possessioners, or inheritors within the said "county, be not chargeable or liable, nor have "not been bounden, charged nor hurt, of their "bodies, liberties, franchises, lands, goods nor "possessions, within the same county, but by such "laws as they have agreed unto; and also they "have no Knights, Citizens, nor Burgesses, nor "ever had of the said county to any Parliament "holden out of the said county, whereby they "might by any way of reason be bounden," &c. Whereupon the King discharged them from paying a subsidy granted by act of the Parliament of England, held at Westminster, notwithstanding that county was expresly named in the act.

Whence then doth the Parliament of Great-Britain derive the authority it claims to make statutes to bind the people of the colonies in America, and other dominions of the crown not within that realm, nor represented in that Parliament, but who have Parliaments of their own? Is this claim founded in compact! Where is the evidence of such a compact? The land-holders in America are not incorporated with those of Britain for the purpose of legislation, nor does their being owners of real estates in America (to any amount) intitle them to a voice in the election of any members of the British Parliament. Should it be said, that the colonists were subjects of the crown of England, and members of that state before their emigration, and therefore must continue so unless they can shew that they are discharged by some express agreement—It may be answered that their compact as members of that state was, in the nature of it, limited to their continuance in that realm, and consequently was discharged by their emigration.—Should it be farther enquired how is it that they continue subjects of the crown of England or Great-Britain since their emigration, if their relation to that state was dissolved? I answer, that the people of each colony, either before or soon after their emigration, entered into particular compacts with the Kings of England to continue in allegiance to them, their heirs and successors, and also as to their particular forms of government, which appears by charters, royal proclamations, and the laws and regulations in each colony, made by the mutual consent of the King and the People. But it may be further objected that the British Parliament hath, from time to time, made laws to bind the colonies, which have been acquiesced in for more than a century past, by which it appears that it was mutually understood that the Parliament had authority to make such laws. To which it may be answered, that when the Parliament of England first attempted to exercise legislative authority over the dominions of the crown out of that realm, their authority was denied by Ireland, Virginia, and the ancient colony of the Massachusetts Bay; the last mentioned colony refused and neglected to yield any obedience to the acts of Parliament for regulating the plantation trade in the reign of King Charles the II. from the year 1660 to 1675, when the King wrote to the Governor and Company of that colony requiring their conformity to said acts; to which they returned an answer that they had not conformed to them because they judged them to be an infringement of their rights, for that the authority of the Parliament was limited by the four seas; but as his Majesty had signified to them that it was his pleasure that they should conform to said regulations, they had enjoined obedience to them by an act of their own; for which the King in another letter returned them his thanks. This shews how some of the colonies understood the constitution while some persons were living who were active in settling the terms of it. Now can the conformity of some individuals in the colonies, to acts of Parliament, from motives of necessity or convenience, be construed as the consent of the colonies, to the authority of the Parliament to make laws to bind them? Some suppose there is a superintending power in the British Parliament over the colonies, resulting from the nature of colonization, and their relation to the parent state; especially for regulating and restraining their trade. But how can parental authority be applied to support or illustrate such a principle? A parent has a natural right to govern his children during their minority and continuance in his family; but has no such authority over them after they arrive at full age and are settled in families of their own. A mutual affection, friendship and regard to each other's interests ought always to subsist between parents and children, and likewise between parent states and their colonies, but no connection in government but what is founded in mutual compact: Nor can the arbitrary demands or exactions of any parent states from their colonies, be a foundation to determine what is right in the present case.

It has been urged as a reason why the colonies should acknowledge a right in the British Parliament to make laws to regulate their trade, that no colony legislature is competent for that purpose, their authority being confined to the limits of their respective colonies. But if the authority of the British Parliament is limited to that realm, it is no more competent to make a law to extend without the limit of its jurisdiction than a colony legislature. But it is further said that Great-Britain, by her navy, has power to enforce obedience to her laws of trade and navigation, therefore the people of the whole empire must submit to them; and that she protects their trade, and therefore it is reasonable that she should regulate it so as may be most conducive to the good of the nation. To which it may be replied, that upon the two last mentioned considerations, the people of the colonies have, for about a century past, chearfully consented to the operation of such acts of the British Parliament as are limited to the regulation of their external commerce, for the mutual advantage of Great-Britain and her colonies, and seem still disposed to persevere in the same line of conduct, so that no controversy will be likely to arise on that subject but what may relate to the justice or utility of particular regulations, and the only way to remove that ground of controversy is for the legislature of each colony to confirm, by their own acts, all such laws of trade as are to be executed within their respective jurisdictions, which doubtless they would readily agree to, and by that means the acts of trade would be more strictly observed. But as the present enquiry is whether the British Parliament hath authority to make laws to bind the people of the colonies in any case without their consent, it may be well to consider that there is an important distinction between *authority* to command and *power* to enforce submission, and also between an equitable claim in Great-Britain to receive a compensation from the colonies for protecting their trade, and her having a legislative authority over them to compel them to make that compensation in any particular way without their consent; and why has not the Parliament as good a right to compel them to make such compensation by laws imposing duties on their imports and exports, as by restraining their trade. But if all lawful government is founded in compact, the Parliament cannot have right in either case to make laws to bind the people of the colonies without their consent.

According to Lord Somers's opinion, the right of the people to share in legislation is so necessary for the preservation of the society, that they cannot part with it even by their own consent. Take the opinion of that celebrated author in his own words—"Amongst all the rights and "privileges appertaining unto us, that of having "a share in the legislation, and being to be governed by such laws as we ourselves shall chuse, "is the most fundamental and essential, as well "as the most beneficial; for thereby we are enabled to make such successive and continual "provisions as to the preservation of the society "and the promoting either the temporal or eternal welfare of the subject, as shall be found "expedient, &c. No man or society of men "have power to deliver their preservation, or the

" means of it, to the abſolute will of any man, " and they will have always a right to preſerve " what they have not power to part with."

Should it be enquired, what is the conſtitutional connection between theſe ſeveral diſtinct ſtates which compoſe the Britiſh empire? It may be anſwered, they are all united under one crown, ſubjects of the ſame Prince, whoſe perſon, crown, and dignity, they are all obliged to maintain and defend to their utmoſt ability, againſt all enemies and oppoſers whatſoever; therefore the enemies of any one of the dominions of the crown, are the common enemies of all the ſubjects of the crown; and it is the duty of all, to afford their aid for common defence in time of war, and to be prepared for it in time of peace. Alſo the ſupreme executive, and one branch of the legiſlative authority being lodged in the crown, a ſimiliarity in the laws, and adminiſtration of juſtice is thereby preſerved in all the ſeveral dominions. Alſo the King's ſubjects have a common right to participate, in all privileges and immunities in any of the dominions of the crown, if they remove from one juriſdiction to another, unleſs that right be abridged by ſome poſitive law.

This union of Great-Britain and the Colonies, under the ſame crown, differs from the caſe of HANOVER, which is at preſent ſubject to the ſame King, who holds that dominion by a different title, and not as King of Great Britain. So that, if he ſhould reſign the Britiſh crown, his right of dominion over HANOVER would remain, but not over the American colonies; for they agreed with the Kings of England to be ſubject to them, their heirs and ſucceſſors, which will oblige them to be ſubject to the King of England for the time being, ſo long as it may be ſubſervient to the great end of civil government,—the PUBLIC GOOD.—The union of Great Britain and the colonies into one ſtate, is, from their ſituation impracticable, and every beneficial purpoſe, may by a prudent adminiſtration, be well anſwered by their union in the crown, while they continue diſtinct juriſdictions for civil government.

The legiſlature of each dominion, can grant the neceſſary aids for common defence, and agree to laws for regulating trade and other matters of general concern, which will bind the people within their reſpective juriſdictions, their common ſafety and intereſt will induce them to agree to what may appear to be for the public good, and to facilitate this agreement among the Colonies, Delegates may be choſen by their reſpective Aſſemblies, to meet in General Congreſs, to agree on ſuch matters as ſhall be referred to their conſideration, and report their opinion to the ſeveral Colony Legiſlatures for their final determination. Thus all may co-operate for their common benefit and ſecurity, while all enjoy equal privileges and immunities, and the Britiſh empire, by a due attention to the true principles of the conſtitution, may become the moſt powerful, happy and glorious, of any in the world.

By the ſhip CHARMING SALLY, *Capt.* M'CULLOCH, *arrived here from* LONDON, *and the ſhip* FRIENDSHIP, *Capt.* GLOVER, *from* BRISTOL, *we have the following Intelligence.*

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 3.

THE Caravan from Bagdat, conſiſting of 500 camels loaded for Damaſcus, was robbed near Palmyra, by Sheek Tyawr, Chief of the Arabs. Six hundred Perſians, who were going to Mecca, under cover of their Caravan, were likewiſe ſtripped; there were ſeveral perſons of diſtinction amongſt them. It is ſaid that upwards of 200 perſons died of the cold. The loſs which has been ſuſtained, falls principally upon the merchants of this city, upon thoſe of Bagdat, Baſſera, Damaſcus, and Aleppo.

Moſcow, Feb. 6. According to the laſt accounts from the head quarters of Field Marſhal Romanzow, the Ruſſian troops continued to evacuate Moldavia, and to approach the Frontiers; nevertheleſs we do not find that the towns of Choczim and Bender, have been delivered up to the Turks, nor that the latter have ſurrendered Kinburn to our troops.

Carthagena, Feb. 21. On the 16th in the night, an Engliſh Pacquet-boat, Richard Bereham, Commander, having the raſhneſs to attempt entering this harbour without a pilot, ſtruck upon a rock, and would have certainly periſhed, had it not been for the aſſiſtance of Capt. Bernard Good, who happened to be ſtationed at ſome diſtance from her. He diſcovered her diſtreſs by the light of the moon, and came immediately with his crew to her aſſiſtance. So great was his diſpatch that the cargo has been entirely ſaved.

Moſcow, Feb. 27. Late on Thurſday night laſt, a courier arrived here from Marſhal Romanzow, with the ratifications of the peace, which were ſigned at the Porte, on the 13th of January, O. S.

Cadiz, March 7. The proclamation for the Flota for Vera Cruz, was publiſhed here this morning, to be ready by the firſt of April in next year.

Madrid, March 7. Don John Sherlock, Commandant of Melille, mentions, that the King of Morocco aſſembled his Generals and Sages on the 11th of February, to conſult about a general aſſault; but they repreſenting to him the danger of ſuch an enterprize, he was obliged to lay aſide all thoughts of it, to the great diſlike of his troops, who expected to have been, by an attempt of that kind, freed from their at preſent miſerable ſituation.

Rome, March 8. By an edict publiſhed the 25th of laſt month, the Pope has the goodneſs to recal to their ſeveral cloiſters all the apoſtate religious, of whatever order they be; and even pardons the puniſhment they have incurred by their miſdemeanors, provided they return within the ſpace of four months, if on this ſide the Alps, and in eight, if on the other.

Peterſburg, March 10. According to the beſt calculations that can be made, it is computed that the rebel Pugatſcheff and his confederates, murdered 1,574 perſons.

Bologna, March 11. We are poſitively aſſured that the Court of London has offered its mediation to terminate the difference which has ariſen about ceremonials between the courts of Turin and the Republic of Venice.

Copenhagen, March 18. An Engliſh ſhip laden with grain, was lately wrecked near Elſeneur. Five of the neighbouring peaſants ſaved the Captain, at the imminent peril of their own lives, and refuſed to accept the gratuity which he offered them for their kind office. But, in order to reward ſuch diſintereſted benevolence in humble ſtation, and to animate others to the like good deeds, a ſtranger hath juſt aſſigned to each of thoſe five peaſants, a life annuity of twenty-five crowns; and in caſe of the death of any of them, their annuities are to be divided amongſt the ſurvivors.

Hamburgh, March 24. They write from Straalſund, that the intire corps of nobility of Swediſh Pomerania, aſſembled at the States of that Province, have reſolved to make a loan of 800,000 crowns at 5 per cent. intereſt, which is to be diſtributed among all the members of the Equeſtrian order, in proportion to the land each of them poſſeſſes, and that ſome agents in Holland are to negociate that ſum.

LONDON.

April 4. The cabinet counſellors are much alarmed ſince the laſt advices from America, and ſeem extremely anxious to dive into the real diſpoſition of the people, and for that reaſon ſome of them are determined to attend Guildhall tomorrow incog. to obſerve the motions of the patriots.

Government has within theſe few days received extream bad news from America, which has thrown its miniſters into the greateſt conſternation.—It is ſaid that the back ſettlements are all up in arms.

From Peterſburg we have juſt received advice, that the Empreſs has given orders for 30,000 of her choiceſt troops to be in readineſs to take the field at a moment's notice. A circumſtance which has occaſioned various conjectures.

It has been repeatedly ſaid of late that a *well known perſon* was much diſtreſſed becauſe his head ſervants were about to quit his ſervice; but 'tis certain that the contrary is the truth. He has been long convinced that their regard for him has been much leſs than that for themſelves, which was reaſon ſufficient for him to be anxious to have a new ſet of greater abilities. He has in vain tried many ways to compaſs this wiſh; but he finds he has truſted his power with them too long, for they are ſo combined together as to be too many for him. In vain he cries

Dominum cognoſcite veſtrum;

they have forgot his voice, and it is a language they do not underſtand. This naturally brings to mind the fate of Acteon, who was worried by his own hounds.

Extract of a letter from Paris, March 20.

"The King has intimated to the Princes of the Blood, that their company will be diſpenſed with for the preſent in the Queen's apartment, where they uſed to ſup at leaſt once a week. It is thought this ariſes from their having refuſed to pay the firſt viſit to the Archduke Maximilion of Auſtria, while he was at Paris."

April 5. Lord Mansfield, whether he has been to be conſidered as a judge merely, or a miniſter, has, in either capacity, made good uſe of opportunities, he is worth 170,000l. and it is remarkable, that he inveſts all of it in mortgages, not a ſhilling in the funds, which ſhews his opinion of their ſafety and their ſtability.

A *Parliamentary Youngſter* opening one day unſeaſonably, an old ſportſman, who ſat next him, whiſpering in his ear, reminded him, that when a young dog was faulty, it was cuſtomary to couple him with one better trained, and whoſe experience might correct his errors: true, replied the boy archly, when young dogs run counter, I know it is uſual to couple them; but when *old dogs* run counter, we *hang them up*.

To ſuch perfection is the agriculture of this kingdom arrived, that a gentlemen in Glouceſterſhire, by means of the American cocksfoot graſs, keeps two coach horſes, the whole year round, on only two acres of land.

We can aſſure our readers, that the following is a pretty exact account of the number of perſons confined for debt, felony, and leſſer crimes in the ſeveral priſons and houſes of correction in the kingdom of England; for debt, 2,500; for felony, 1,450; for leſſer crimes, 800. Total 4,750.

By letters arrived on Wedneſday at Cadiz, we are informed, that a ſhip laden with ammunition, going to America, was ſtopped there by order of the Britiſh Conſul.

General Conway's Reply to Mr. Rigby on the reſtraining Bill.

The Right Honourable Gentleman ſpeaks with as much warmth upon this occaſion, as if every perſon that votes or ſpeaks againſt this bill was a favourer of American rebellion Sir, I deſire to obſerve, that what I ſaid upon the occaſion before, and which ſeemed to call up the Right Honourable Gentlemen, admitted of no ſuch conſtruction. I was againſt taxing America, and againſt going to war with America; I think the great principle of this bill is ſuch, that it may occaſion a war; and bringing on a war with the Continent, appears to me to be very ill policy.—What, Sir, are we to get by ſuch a war? All wiſe ſtates, before they engage in war, have an object in view which they at leaſt think worth the hazard; but we can get nothing by a war with the Colonies; on the contrary, we have every thing to loſe: Will you have more trade than you have at preſent? No; much leſs. Upon every principle therefore which can operate, I am againſt a war with America, but to ſay that I am therefore favouring rebellion, is unjuſt; if the ſubmiſſion only is what you want, that may be eaſier gained by its coercive means, for I fear it will not be commanded by the operation of this bill.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, March 14.

"A letter was lately ſent to the Commanding Officers of *all* the regiments in this kingdom, ſtrictly ordering that *no* Officer whatever ſhould *preſume* to apply for leave to ſell out.—What will the army become in a little time? Formerly, if an Officer was guilty of a meanneſs that did not amount to a crime, his puniſhment was being obliged *to ſell out*; but *now* it requires great intereſt, added to long ſervice, to be allowed that indulgence. It is the opinion of thoſe who are beſt acquainted with the ſervice, that this new regulation is not only cruel, but impolitic: When an Officer is once ſeized with the deſire of retiring, that *ſpirit* for military glory which animated every individual during the late war, is totally loſt.—But what can be expected!"

[*For more London News ſee the Fourth Page.*]

CAMBRIDGE.

The following is a copy of a paper found among thoſe of the late JOSIAH QUINCY, *Eſq; delivered him, ſigned by an intimate acquaintance of mine, an eminent merchant in London.*

WILLIAM GORDON.

Jamaica Plain, Roxbury, May 6, 1775.

THE Quebec Bill recalls to my mind ſome conſiderations, which lead me to think that it is fraught with infinitely more miſchief to Britain and America, than moſt of its oppoſers are aware of, and that the planners and promoters of this Bill will in the end be found to have advanced the intereſt of France, to the deſtruction of that of Britain, in a much more eminent degree than has hitherto been done by the very worſt Miniſter that ever lived.

The late THOMAS HOLLIS, Eſq; well known in America, on account of his many liberal benefactions, gave the following account of himſelf to a gentleman from whom I had it, viz. That the ſaid Thomas Hollis had always the worſt opinion of Lord Bute's principles, and believing him to have no attachment either to George the third or his family, did, when the laſt peace (that is of Paris) was negociating, at his own expence, ſend abroad a gentleman, whoſe ſole buſineſs it was to watch every motion, and diſcover every ſecret relating to this peace. The gentleman thus ſent by Mr. Hollis ſo far ſucceeded, as to diſcover that there were FOUR SECRET ARTICLES, and Mr. Hollis enumerated the four following articles to my friend, and he to me, very ſoon after the peace, and long before any one of them was ever talked of being carried into execution.

Theſe ſecret articles were theſe:

I. That a Popiſh Biſhop was to be fixed by the King in Canada.

II. That the Popiſh Religion was to be eſtabliſhed there.

III. That bounds of Canada were to be fixed.

IV. That Canada, when thus fixed, was to be given back to the French.

Now, Sir, when this account was firſt related to me, as it was long before any thing of this kind was agitated, I own I did not believe it poſſible, that Bute could be bold enough to make ſuch an infamous treaty, and therefore was at a loſs how to controvert an authority ſo good, or diſpute an evidence which was ſo circumſtantial, but I own, as I have now lived to ſee three of theſe ſecret articles executed, I firmly believe that the fourth will be as ſtrictly obſerved, and that Canada reſtored to the French, thus fixed and improved, will enable France to diſtreſs our Colonies, and in the end give a mortal ſtab to the trade, the liberty, and glory of Britain. When I ſee either King, Miniſters, or People plan, execute, or acquieſce in meaſures ſo evidently ruinous to their own true intereſt, I am at a loſs to diſcover what are the leading principles on which ſuch infatuation is founded. No ſagacity can ſuggeſt any adequate motives.

N. B. When Lord Bute was at Venice he attended Maſs conſtantly, in a public manner.

HARTFORD, *June* 5.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth to the Provincial Congreſs, Maſſachuſetts, and from them forwarded to the Committees of Correſpondence in Connecticut. Portſmouth, 29th May.

GENTLEMEN,

"We had two proviſion veſſels ſeized at the mouth of our harbour laſt night, by the Scarborough, and upon application made to Captain Barclay for their releaſe, find he has poſitive orders from the Admiral to take poſſeſſion of all veſſels laden with proviſions, ſalt, and melaſſes, and ſend them to Boſton—and ſays further, thoſe orders are circular through the continent.

By order of the Committee,
B. WENTWORTH, *Chairman.*

NEW-LONDON, June 2.

The New-York Provincial Congreſs have deſired the General Aſſembly of this Colony, to ſend ſufficient force to hold the important fortreſſes of Ticonderoga and Crown-Point, until that province can raiſe troops for the purpoſe, and they will reimburſe the expence—thoſe fortreſſes being within the limits of that province.

We hear that five tons of good gun powder, have, within a few weeks paſt, been made at Philadelphia.

Eight companies of Colonel Parſon's regiment are ordered to rendezvous in this town, four of the companies are already here.

PROVIDENCE, June 3.

A number of the inhabitants of Plymouth, we learn, went a few days ago to Nantucket in whale boats, and took from thence 800 barrels of flour, the property of a merchant at Dartmouth, and which is ſuppoſed was intended to be ſmuggled into Boſton, for ſupplying the miniſterial army.

Laſt week the company of the train of Artillery, lately raiſed here, all well accoutred, with four excellent field pieces, marched to join the American army near Boſton; they made a very military appearance, and are, without exception, as complete a body of men as any in the King's dominions.

The other companies raiſed here and in the adjacent towns, as alſo ſeveral from the ſouth countries, all able bodied men, and well armed, have marched to the American camp.

Several companies of the Connecticut forces have alſo paſſed through this town, to join their brethren.

Twelve pieces of battering cannon, 18 and 24 pounders, with a quantity of ordnance ſtores, were ſent from hence to the American camp a few days ſince.

NEW-YORK, *June* 8.

A gentleman from Boſton informs, that on Sunday laſt at Providence, he ſaw an expreſs from Cambridge, who brought advice, that the Scarborough man of war of 20, and a ſloop of 14 guns, had been taken at Portſmouth, by the Provincials, aſſiſted by the impreſt men on board, without the loſs of a man.

On Tueſday laſt the ſeveral companies of the Royal regiment of Ireland, marched from the upper barracks, and embarked on board his Majeſty's ſhip Aſia, of 64 guns, commanded by George Vandeput, Eſq; The reſt of the regiment are at Fort Chartres and at Boſton.

We are informed, that his Excellency William Tryon, Eſq; propoſed to embark on board the May packet, in order to reſume the government of this province.

Yeſterday morning died, Patrick Strachan, Eſq; ſenior Lieutenant of his Majeſty's ſhip Aſia.

The Provincial Congreſs of New-Hampſhire have voted 2000 men to join the American forces.

We hear from Albany, that the General Committee for that city, have reſolved to raiſe 600 men, for the defence of American Liberty; and that as ſoon as ſaid reſolve was made public, three companies were immediately inliſted, who have ſince marched for the defence of the important fortreſſes of Ticonderoga and Crown Point.

Laſt week the 4th regiment of troops, raiſed by the colony of Connecticut, under the command of Colonel Hinman, marched for their ſtation at Ticonderoga.

On the 31ſt of May laſt, the new Provincial Congreſs of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, met at Watertown, before whom the Rev. Dr. Langdon, Preſident of the College, preached a ſermon, well adapted to the occaſion, from theſe words in Iſaiah i. 26. "And I will reſtore thy Judges as at the firſt, and thy Counſellors as at the beginning: afterwards thou ſhalt be called, the city of righteouſneſs, the faithful city."

By a veſſel from Dublin in 7 weeks, we are informed, that 22 tranſports had ſailed from Cork, with three regiments of infantry, and one of cavalry, for Boſton.

Extract of a letter from the camp at Cambridge, dated May 18, 1775.

"We hear from Halifax, that the people have at laſt ſhewn they have ſpirit. It ſeems the agents for procuring forage for the expected regiment of dragoons, had taken without the conſent of the owner, and were ſhipping for Boſton, a great quantity of hay, on which the people ſet fire to, and wholly deſtroyed it; and when that work was finiſhed, they attempted the like by the King's magazines, which they ſeveral times fired, but they were extinguiſhed by the people from the ſhips of war lying there, who made a briſk fire on the people, and prevented them from effecting their deſign.—The fugitives from Boſton are gone for Halifax, but the people ſay, no d—d Tories ſhall be allowed to breathe in their air, ſo that theſe d—ls can't find a reſting place there, which was the only place on the continent that they even dared to hope they might ſtay in."

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 12.

The COMMITTEE for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia will meet this afternoon, at Six o'clock, at the Philoſophical Society's Hall.

COMMITTEE CHAMBER, *June* 5.

WHEREAS the buſineſs of this Committee has been much obſtructed and embarraſſed by neceſſary inquiries into the circumſtances of goods imported here from other provinces:

RESOLVED therefore, that, for the future, whenever goods ſhall be imported into this province from any of the neighbouring colonies, the importer do produce a CERTIFICATE from the Chairman of the Committee from whence ſuch goods are ſent, ſignifying their IMPORTATION WITHIN THE RULES OF THE CONGRESS, or do produce a qualification taken before ſome Magiſtrate of the identity of ſuch goods, of the time of their importation into this country, and veſſel in which they were imported, in failure whereof no ſuch goods be permitted to be landed, or ſold, within the limits of this city and liberties.

By order of the Committee for the city and liberties of Philadelphia.

JONATHAN B. SMITH, Secretary.

June 7.

The Committee laſt evening having requeſted as many members as conveniently could to meet this day at the Coffee-Houſe to enquire concerning an information given, that Capt. Robert Torrans had imported and ſold Iriſh linens, ſome time the firſt of May laſt, in direct violation of the Aſſociation of the Congreſs.

Mr. Blair M'Clenaghan, in whoſe veſſel Capt. Torrans ſailed, gave the following affidavit made by the Captain:

On the fifth day of June, 1775, before the ſubſcribing Juſtice, cometh Robert Torrans, maſter of the ſhip Duke of York, lately arrived at the city of Philadelphia, and maketh oath, on the Holy Goſpels, and ſaith, that Mr. Blair M'Clenaghan, of ſaid city, merchant, was not privy to nor intereſted in any goods or merchandizes lately imported in ſaid veſſel from Ireland; and that Blair M'Clenaghan aforeſaid was not privy to, nor aiding or aſſiſting, nor conſenting to the ſale, landing or putting on ſhore at Philadelphia, or elſewhere in America, ſaid goods or merchandize, ſo imported.

ROBERT TORRANS.

Taken and ſworn before me,
GEORGE BRYAN.

3d, *Reſolved*, That Mr. M'Clenaghan appears to this Committee to be liable to no cenſure or ſuſpicion with regard to the importation, landing, or ſale of goods in ſaid veſſel, and that he has done his duty in diſcharging Capt. Torrans from his duty.

2d, *Reſolved*, That Meſſrs. Harbiſon and Dean call at Capt. Torrans' lodgings and enquire if he is in Town, and requeſt his attendance immediately.

3d, Meſſrs. Harbiſon and Dean report that Capt. Torrans has not been at his lodgings ſince yeſterday morning.

4th, *Reſolved*, That as Capt. Torrans cannot now be found, the conſideration of his conduct, and farther proceedings of the Committee thereon, be deferred to next meeting of the Committee.

June 9.

The Committee reſumed the conſideration of Capt. Robert Torrans, late of the ſhip Duke of York.

Reſolved unanimouſly,

That Capt. Torrans has wilfully and knowingly violated the Aſſociation of the Congreſs, and that it is the duty of this Committee to advertiſe his conduct, agreeable to the eleventh Reſolution of the Continental Congreſs, viz.

"That a Committee be choſen in every county, city, and town, by thoſe who are qualified to vote for Repreſentatives in the Legiſlature, whoſe buſineſs it ſhall be attentively to obſerve the conduct of all perſons touching this Aſſociation; and when it ſhall be made to appear to the ſatisfaction of a majority of any ſuch Committee, that any perſon within the limits of their appointment has violated this Aſſociation, that ſuch majority do forthwith cauſe the truth of the caſe to be publiſhed in the Gazette, to the end that all ſuch foes to the Rights of Britiſh America may be publicly known, and univerſally contemned as the enemies of American Liberty, and thenceforth we reſpectively will break off all dealings with him or her.

Laſt Wedneſday the ſhip Proſperity, Captain M'Cullough, arrived here in ſix weeks from Belfaſt, with 400 paſſengers, all well. By this veſſel we learn that part of the troops at Cork had embarked on board ſome of the tranſports, which were fallen down to the Cove.

Laſt Thurſday morning the Three Battalions of this city and liberties, conſiſting of fifteen hundred men, the artillery company of one hundred and fifty, (with two twelve, and four ſix pound braſs field-pieces) a troop of light-horſe, ſeveral companies of light infantry, rangers, and rifle-men, in the whole above Two Thousand Men, marched to the Commons, and having joined in brigade, went through the manual exerciſe, ſtrings, and manœuvres, (with a dexterity ſcarcely to have been expected from ſuch ſhort practice) in the preſence of the honorable Members of the Continental Congress, and ſeveral thouſand ſpectators, among whom were a great number of the moſt reſpectable inhabitants of this city.

Laſt Saturday morning the ſhip Minerva, Capt. Forreſt, arrived from Newry, which ſhe left the 25th of April. By this veſſel we learn, the troops were not ſailed from Cork, and that it was expected part of them would be ſent to Gibraltar, to reinforce that important garriſon, the Engliſh Ambaſſador at Madrid not having received a ſatisfactory anſwer, when he interrogated the Spaniſh Court about their very extraordinary military preparations, both by ſea and land. They have now in Cadiz twenty-nine ſhips of war (ſixteen of which are of the line) and eighty ſail of tranſports, and no merchant veſſel will be ſuffered to ſail before the departure of this fleet, which was fixed for the 25th of April. So conſiderable an armament is certainly not deſigned to go againſt the Emperor of Morocco.

We learn that there were 200 of the Regulars killed and wounded in the late engagement at Noddle Iſland, and only 3 of the Provincials wounded.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated April 15,

"There is now in this port, a very large fleet, conſiſting of 29 ſhips of war, (16 of which are of the line) and 80 ſail of tranſports; their deſtination not certainly known. No merchant ſhip will be permitted to ſail until the departure of this fleet, which is fixed for the 25th inſtant."

By advices from Liſbon we underſtand the fleet is intended againſt the Moors, and that 40,000 troops will be embarked on board the tranſports.

By veſſels arrived at New-York from St. Euſtatia and St. Kitts we learn, that they had received an account of the Lexington engagement, and that it had occaſioned the greateſt confuſion and diſtreſs, through the moſt anxious apprehenſions for the conſequences to the Iſlands.

Extract of a letter from —— in London to —— in Philadelphia, dated April 5, 1775.

"It is with great pleaſure I now write that the fleet is not to ſail ſo ſoon as we expected, by reaſon of ſome intelligence received from a Weſt-India iſland with accounts of the Spaniſh armament fitting out, &c. a veſſel was ſent off laſt Monday to Madrid on enquiry; the Council ſigned the diſpatches to the Spaniſh ports on Sunday, and it is ſaid the fleet will not have ſailing orders until the return of ſaid veſſel—Many things confirm us in the belief that the whole affair will be withdrawn, and America come off a glorious happy people. The ſpirit of the nation begins to rouſe—A Common Hall this day at 12 o'clock is called, and it is thought it will be the largeſt that ever aſſembled together—The remonſtrance will be carried up to the King by all England. The mob begins to ſing, and when they vend their grief in ſongs the people are in danger. We quality at the Court end deſpiſe the poor and the induſtrious, and are obliged now to inform the mob that their brethren in America are to be ſlaughtered by the large fleet and army now ready to ſail againſt them. The people are kept in total ignorance of public affairs, and the wiſdom of our Senators is to deceive thoſe they are choſe to protect. There are to be 200,000l. added to the King's ſalary, with a preſent to pay his houſhold debts of ſome thouſands; when the budget opens, fine work how this money will be raiſed, and each common ſhop pay 10l. or 15l. ſterling tax: Every thing is taxed but the public places of diverſion, and they are ſo filled with people, ſo numerous, and cauſe ſo large a circulation of caſh, that they are the only bleſſing the people think are left them, for they make the rich ſpend their money and the ſharpers get it. All this is the wiſe people who are to have the collecting of your taxes, and to ſupport this mode is the mighty preparations of war. Oh God! who beholds the inhabitants of the earth and hears the cries of the poor, who underſtands judgment and rules in righteouſneſs, look on America and keep that land from being poluted with the ſins of the mother country! Oh if I dare write what I wiſh you all to do—what you can do, and what Providence ſeems to intend you ſhall do!

"My uncommon ſituation, my love to my country, and the love I bear the people of England for their polite behaviour to me, makes me moſt heartily engaged to ſerve them, and I cannot do it any way ſo well as by getting early intelligence. My happy diſcovery of the bill of attainder and many other ſchemes againſt your leading men, by making them public in London ſtopped their paſſing into a law at that time; but if you ſubmit all will be forever loſt, a curſe on your names, and your eſtates confiſcated by thoſe bills of attainder that are ready to paſs againſt you.—'Tis impoſſible to deſcribe the ruin that is ſtudied, the load of taxes, the number of placemen to be ſaddled on you: The land is to be confiſcated, and the King an arbitrary monarch; he is determined to be arbitrary, and conſults no one who will not encourage his univerſal ſway: He lives retired only three times a week, goes to the public diverſions, pantheon, plays, operas, and has given 150,ol. to an Italian ſinger. The young Prince is to go to houſe-keeping this ſpring, and the men appointed to attend his levee are of ſuch a complexion as forebodes evil. Thank Heaven your land is not yet polluted with Biſhops; they deſtroy all religion, and are your enemies at the bottom of all oppreſſion.

"Four thouſand of the new army, with Col. How, are to hoiſt the flag at New-York and ſtop all communication with New-England. If the fleet ſails you muſt fight or be deſtroyed, for the Miniſtry are determined to deſtroy your trade, to ruin the growth of the colonies, and to ſtop all the bleſſings Heaven has given you. Get ready to fight, for nothing can ſave you but the power of the colonies and their own ſtrength, and to America will England owe their liberty or be ruined. Several Gentleman called on me and deſired me to write to you to arm immediately. Get ready to receive 10,000 men and 400 ſail, and you are to find proviſions and pay them yourſelves. New charters are ready now; for your money the ſoldiers have orders to fight; new cannon, guns, powder and ball for war and blood! The cry of blood is gone out againſt you!"

Extract of another letter from the ſame perſon, dated April 10, 1775.

"Your fate now depends on the brave and ſpirited conduct of yourſelves; you ſee the diabolical plot is deep laid againſt you, and by bribes and undue influence has obtained the late and the preſent acts for blocking up your trade, and making thoſe unwarrantable meaſures againſt the colonies and the ſenſe of the people.

"This day one hundred thouſand of the moſt worthy inhabitants of London and Weſtminſter have nobly and decently marched up, with no previous notice but the news-papers mentioning that the Livery of London had called a common council, and had a conſultation to ſend a petition and remonſtrance to the King, againſt the preſent meaſures going on in the council, and the proceedings againſt their brethren in America.—This day will be remembered in hiſtory, for John Wilkes and the King to meet on ſuch a ſolemn occaſion, no leſs than the lives and property of all America and the whole Engliſh nation—Great will be the event of this day. The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Liverymen, Recorder, Remembrancer, and city officers, all went up in proceſſion.—A copy of the King's anſwer is to be ſent to you—This anſwer will rouſe up the blood of the Engliſh, and all America will now ſee that they muſt fight, and that they have no hopes left. The glory of Old England is no more! All is loſt! God is about to move the kingdom—and ſoon, very ſoon the King will ſee his Counſellors have deceived him, and the people of England will not bear their inſults.—The bank and the ſtocks will fall, as no trade is carried on with ſpirit until the ſpring, and now all begins to ſtop, all things in an uproar, the city is affronted, the people inſulted, the iſland of Great-Britain expoſed to the French and Spaniards, no remittances from the merchants as uſual, the great expence to keep up the war, together with fighting againſt their own people and in the moſt unjuſt cauſe that ever diſgraced a kingdom, all men of ſenſe are aſtoniſhed and tremble.—England has taken her laſt legal ſteps and done all they lawfully can do, and now depend on the Americans to help themſelves, and on their own feelings, that the Americans will act like men of virtue and wiſdom, and that all will oppoſe the greateſt tyrant that ever yet was ſeen, who now is hardened Pharoah-like.

"The Quakers in England have petitioned the King themſelves as a people, and now attended the city petition; all join in one voice againſt the Miniſtry, and are all faithful to the people in America. The Quakers are the moſt hearty in the cauſe, and ſee the dreadful conſequences of a civil war. Our foreſathers did not think that ever a King of England would break his oath and murder his ſubjects in cool blood, and take their money or rob his people, without giving them any opportunity to defend themſelves but by the ſword—This is dreadful, and dreadfully true.—May the God of our foreſathers direct you ſo to defend your rights and property, as will teach us to depend on the juſtice of our cauſe, and the hearty love of our country, in full confidence of a compleat victory: This is the hearty prayer of thouſands.

"My houſe is crouded all day, with inquiry, how will the colonies behave? Will they act like men? or are they ſuch poltroons as Lord Sandwich ſaid they were? In his ſpeech in the Houſe of Lords he ſaid that the Americans are cowards, will not fight, are men of a mean ſpirit, daſtardly poltroons, all noiſe and bully, that a few ſoldiers would ſoon make them ſubmit—But God forbid that my worthy friends in America ſhould add diſgrace to ruin, and make the cauſe of God and man of no effect. The fleet is ſailed or ſailing. General Gage has drawn bills on the Treaſury, 24,000l. for ſecret ſervice, to pay the tools of government in all the different colonies. Such bad policy muſt bring on ruin—Many of the hungry dependants on the King have aſked for places, and you will not only have taxes to pay and a ſtanding army ſet over you, but you will have all thoſe vile cattle to maintain. You will have all your bleſſings taken away if you ſubmit, but if you ſtand firmly out and demand your rights, and are determined to fight, the Miniſtry will be obliged to ſend you offers of peace, and make ſatisfaction for all the damage you have already ſuſtained, and be glad of a reconciliation, for England cannot poſſibly live without you. The ſilence of the people was occaſioned by fear of the bank, as the national debt is ſo great; but now the tobacco and oyl, and other revenues from America bring to England two millions; this is proved from the Cuſtom-houſe books, which the Chamberlain of London has been at the expence and trouble to collect and lay before the King—yet his heart is hardened like iron, and, as Pharaoh, he will drive his chariot into the German ſea, without a hoſt of his Nobles to attend him."

On Tueſday laſt was married JOSEPH SMITH, Eſq; of Burlington, Treaſurer of Weſt New-Jerſey, to Miſs JAMES, the amiable and agreeable daughter of Abel James, Eſq; of this city.

Extract of a letter from Watertown, June 4, 1775.

"We have had a ſmart engagement at Noddle's Iſland laſt Saturday week; the Lord covered our heads in a wonderful manner in that day of battle. Although the balls flew like hail we never loſt a ſingle man, and had only three wounded; we took a large ſchooner, killed above one hundred of their men, and took a large quantity of plunder, five hundred ſheep, beſides horſes and horned cattle off the iſland: We took a boat and ſeveral men priſoners. Yeſterday we burnt the houſe and barn that were on the iſland."

The following Anecdote, we are aſſured, is authentic. It was communicated by a Gentleman from the neighbourhood of Boſton.

An American ſoldier who had received a wound in his breaſt, in purſuing General Gage's troops on the 19th of April, ſupported his body againſt a tree. A brother ſoldier came up to him and offered him his aſſiſtance, "I am beyond your aſſiſtance, (ſaid the wounded man) Purſue the Enemy;" with theſe words on his lips, he fell back and died.—

A Gentleman who travelled late through Connecticut, informs us, that he met with an old gentlewoman who told him, that ſhe had fitted out and ſent five ſons, and 11 grandſons to Boſton, when ſhe heard of the engagement between the Provincials and Regulars. The Gentleman aſked her, if ſhe did not ſhed a tear at parting with them? "No, (ſaid ſhe) I never parted with them with more pleaſure." But ſuppoſe (ſaid the Gentleman) they had all been killed; "I had rather (ſaid the noble matron) this had been the caſe, than that ONE of them had come back a coward."

On Colonel HANCOCK's *being aſked to review the three Battalions of the* PHILADELPHIA *Militia.*

WHILE FREEDOM's daughters all their aid afford,
And deck the Warrior with the gorgeous ſword;
DO THOU, great HANCOCK, all their ranks inſpire,
With PATRIOT virtues, and the HERO's fire.
Form'd by THY bleſt example——they ſhall claim
The FAIR one's fondneſs, and the conqueror's fame.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig John, J. Rowe, Guadaloupe.
Sch. Fair Lady, A. Geddinge, Martinico.
Ship George, S. Martin, Liſbon.
Ship Catherine, J. Carr, Ditto.
Brig Lowther, J. Smith, Barbados.
Sloop Sally, T. Roſs, St. Vincents.
Sch. Fidelity, J. Turner, New-York.
Ship Proſperity, W. M'Culloch, Newcaſtle on Del.
Sloop Polly, R. Goodwin, North-Carolina.
Brig Boſcawen, N. Caldwell, Londonderry.
Ship Charming Sally, F. M'Ginnis, London.
Snow Penn, S. Harvey, Barcelona.
Ship Minerva, C. Forreſt, Newry.
Ship Unity, W. Glover, Briſtol.

OUTWARDS.

Brig Boſcawen, N. Caldwell, Cork.
Sch. Peggy, J. Elliott, Virginia.
Sch. Fidelity, J. Lamb, Ditto.
Sloop Phœnix, W. Dennis, Rhode-Iſland.
Brig Induſtry, H. Hubbs, London.
Sloop Monmouth, P. Allen, Liſbon.
Ship George, S. Martin, Ditto.
Sch. Sally and Jenny, J. Fell, Jamaica.
Ship Mars, M. Miller, Ditto.
Brig Speedwell, S. G. Frith, Madeira.

CLEARED.

Sloop Sally, T. Alberſon, New-York.
Ship Jenny, A. M'Ilvaine, Cork.
Brig Olive Branch, J. Caſtle, Liſbon.
Brig George, W. Simpſon, Ditto.
Brig Charlotte, J. Fryers, Rhode-Iſland.
Sch. Pennſylvania Packet, S. Parker, Virginia.
Sloop Ranger, J. Mitchell, Maryland.
Brig Induſtry, W. Willcomb, Falmouth.
Brig Addiſon, T. Candell, Cadiz.
Sch. Fidelity, J. Lamb, Virginia.
Sch. Peggy, J. Elliott, Ditto.
Sch. Molly, J. Handy, Maryland.

TO BE SOLD,

On the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, by

JAMES KINNEAR,

At his Vendue-ſtore the corner of Third and Vine-ſtreets,

A GREAT variety of choice CORDIALS, among which are Geneva in caſes; plain, cherry and raſberry brandy; cherry rum; Doctor Stephens's anniſeed, clover and orange water. Alſo a good aſſortment of DRY GOODS, ſuitable for the ſeaſon.

N. B. GOODS daily received for ſale at ſaid ſtore, and part caſh advanced, if required.

IRISH LINENS,

Of various prices, to be SOLD on reaſonable terms for caſh, by

THOMAS M'GLATHRY,

At Mr. ROBERT HUNTER's, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets.

Philadelphia, June 16, 1775.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A GOOD DRILL SERJEANT, who is maſter of the manœuvres and evolutions; alſo a perſon well qualified to beat the DRUM, and another to play on the FIFE. Any ſuch who want employ, may hear of good encouragement by applying to the Officer in the Fourth diſtrict of Mulberry Ward.

TO BE SOLD,

A STRONG, hearty Negro Man, about thirty years of age, by trade a cooper, but has worked for ſome time as a ſtriker for a ſmith. Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, June 10 1775.

Front ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, the Corner of the Paſſage leading to the Old Ferry.

Mrs. TAYLOR, from *St. James's*, London, *BEGS Leave to inform Parents and Guardians, that ſhe purpoſes to* open a SCHOOL, *on* Monday *the* 19th *inſtant, for the Inſtruction of* YOUNG LADIES, *upon the ſame Plan that is adopted in England:—She undertakes to teach the* ENGLISH LANGUAGE *with Propriety.—All Kind of plain Work, and to flower Muſlin with Neatneſs and Elegance, and will engage the beſt Maſters in* WRITING, DRAWING, DANCING, *and* MUSIC;—*her Scholars may be accommodated with Board and Lodging, to the Number of Ten or Twelve, and thoſe Perſons who favour her with the Care of their Children, may be aſſured of having the greateſt Attention paid to their Morals and good Behaviour.*

N. B. Mrs. TAYLOR *makes up all ſorts of Child-bed Linen, Robes, Joins, and Frocks—Lady's ſtiff bone Stays, ſcollops Muſlin Cloaks, Handkerchiefs, Ruffles and Aprons, and likewiſe makes up all kind of plain work for Gentlemen and Ladies, in the neateſt manner.*

WANTED,

A YOUNG GENTLEWOMAN, thirteen or fourteen years of age, of genteel behaviour, good morals, and creditable family, as an Apprentice, *for the term of four years, to a very genteel employment, where ſhe will have the opportunity of receiving great improvement, and be treated as a gentlewoman.—A premium of forty pounds is required, her Miſtreſs to find her in board and lodging, and her friends to provide her with clothes and waſhing.—For further particulars, inquire of the Printer.*

Philadelphia, 9th June, 1775.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY, the fourth inſtant, (June) a French Servant Man, named FRANCIS VILLANEUVE, *by trade a Perukemaker and Hair-dreſſer, he is about five feet, four or five inches high, ſwarthy complexion, has black hair tied behind and pined up at the ſides: Had on when he went away, an old beaver hat, a white ſhirt and black neck-cloth, a light coloured coat and waiſtcoat, a pair of buff coloured ſtocking breeches, thread ſtockings, a pair of ſhoes almoſt new and braſs buckles. Said Servant is very remarkable, as his clothes is much powdered, and ſpeaks but bad Engliſh. Whoever takes up ſaid Servant and ſecures him ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above Reward, by applying to Hugh Henry in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia.*

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the Subſcribers, living in Philadelphia, on the 4th inſtant, Two Engliſh Servant Men, one named THOMAS BRYANT, *by trade a Blackſmith, about 22 years of age, five feet ſeven or eight inches high, full faced, wears his own hair: Had on when he went away, a ſuit of light coloured broadcloth clothes, a white coat, a felt hat and mixt worſted ſtockings.——The other named* JAMES JONES, *about 25 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, by trade a Blackſmith, ſtout light coloured hair, ſtiff neck, a ſcar along his right jaw bone, and is continually running, hath been much broke out about his arms and legs: Had on when he went away, a new felt hat, a very dark colour'd coatſide jacket, a double breaſted velvet jacket, a pair of velvet breeches, a pair of thread ſtockings, an old pair of half worn ſhoes, with a piece cut out of the upper leather.——Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants, and brings them home, or ſecures them in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that their maſters may have them again, ſhall be entitled to the above Reward or Thirty Shillings for either of them, and reaſonable charges paid by*

WILLIAM TODD,
SAMUEL WHEELER.

N. B. *There arrived here about four weeks ago, in the ſhip Anne, Captain Forſtin, from Briſtol.*

May 29, 1775.

TWELVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the Antietam Furnace, Frederick County, Maryland, three indented Iriſh men from England, viz. THOMAS KINSLOW, *about five feet eleven inches high, a ſtout well made fellow, about twenty five years old, much marked with the ſmall pox: Had on and took with him, two old check ſhirts, a pair of oznabrigs trouſers, a pair of blue drawers, a red jacket, one blue ditto, a pair of coarſe ſtockings and old ſhoes, a ſmall round beaver hat painted over with oil and lamp black.—*JAMES MARRS, *about five feet ten inches high, a ſtout well made fellow, about twenty ſeven years old, ſmooth faced, has a down look, and ſtoops remarkably in his walk, has ſhort brown hair: Had on and took with him, two old check ſhirts, a pair of oznabrigs trouſers, a pair of blue drawers, two blue jackets, a pair of coarſe yarn ſtockings, and a pair of country made ſhoes.——*DANIEL LINCH, *about five feet ſix inches high, a well ſet fellow, about thirty years old, a ſhoemaker by trade, has a large red ſpot under his right ear, much like the King's evil: Had on and took with him, two old check ſhirts, one old white ditto, a pair of oznabrigs drawers, a pair of blue ditto, one blue jacket, one under ditto, a pair of grey ribbed ſtockings, and a pair of half worn ſhoes, an old round hat with a large nap and roſe worked in it, he has been much in the army. Any perſon ſecuring ſaid ſervants, ſo as their maſters may have them again, ſhall have Nine pounds, if 100 miles from home, if 40 miles, the above Reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by*

DANIEL and SAMUEL HUGHES.

New-Providence, Philadelphia County, 8th June 1775.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the Subſcriber this day, an indented Iriſh Servant Man, named JOHN PEARSEY, *a ſhort well made man, dark brown hair, ſwarthy complexion, chews tobacco, yellow good eyes, about 24 years of age: Had on two coarſe linſey jackets, the uppermoſt with ſleeves, a coarſe white ſhirt and trouſers, no ſtockings, an old round hat, all dirty, having run away from driving his Maſter's waggon. Whoever ſecures him ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above Reward and all reaſonable charges, wherever he may be taken, paid by*

RICHARD SWANWICK.

N. B. *If the ſaid Servant returns to his Maſter of his own free will, he ſhall not be proſecuted for the fault he committed.*

Advertiſements, omitted this week ſhall be in our next.

LONDON.

April 7. This day a motion was made by Mr. Cooper, to bring in a bill to continue in force the acts of parliament, now near expiring, for the encouragement of the woollen manufacture of this kingdom, and particularly to enforce the obligation the East-India company are under to export woollen goods to a certain amount annually.—This motion occasioned a short debate, but in the end, was carried without a division.

Yesterday there was a full Court and Drawing-room at St. James's, at which the Earls of Sandwich, Suffolk, Plymouth, Bristol, Ferrers, Prince Razzonico; the Countesses of Hertford, Ergremont, Lady Weymouth, &c. were present.

The Cabinet Council has lately taken a new turn more adverse to America than before. This is owing to Mr. Rigby's return to London; he speaks in the Council with great authority, and has brought over the majority of the ministry to be of his opinion; it is in the great outline, that General Gage should be re-inforced to 15,000, and that he should have positive orders, on the meeting of the Congress, to march to Philadelphia, and arrest that whole assembly, and send them prisoners to England. This is to bring the dispute to a speedy decision.

Ships of force proper for a navy will be prohibited being built in any British ports for foreign powers, under very high penalties,

The French Court has given the most solemn assurances of not interfering in the disputes between Great-Britain and the Colonies. *Opiates have often an evil tendency.*

On Thursday next, Parliament will adjourn for the holidays to the 26th. After which the King's debts are to be paid, and the budget to be opened. Also a vote of credit of one million, to be given to support the civil war in America.

The following is a copy of a letter sent yesterday by the Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, to the Lord Mayor of the city of London.

My Lord,

"I am ordered by his Majesty to acquaint your Lordship, as chief Magistrate of the city of London, that his Majesty will not receive, on the throne, any address, remonstrance, or petition, of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, but in their corporate capacity. I am,

Your Lordship's most humble Servant,
HARTFORD."

To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

April 8. Governor Gage's conduct is blamed, as being too inactive. The vessel that lately sailed for Boston, by order of government, and was wind-bound for some time before she could sail, it is said by persons of good authority, has carried to him very extraordinary, as well as positive orders.

Yesterday Lord Clive was sworn in Lord Lieutenant of the county of Salop, in the room of his late father, deceased.

Yesterday there was a levee at St. James, at which the Dukes of Ancaster, Chandos, Argyle, Earls of Rochford, Suffolk, &c. were present.

After the levee was up, General Burgoine had a conference with his Majesty.

Yesterday the Commons agreed to the report of the resolutions of Friday last, for granting a reward to persons discovering a passage to the north pole.

They write from St. Maloes, that two hundred sail of vessels both large and small, are now fitting out in that single port for the Newfoundland cod fishery.

Last Saturday and yesterday arrived in the river 12 sail of ships from Roterdam and Dort, full of wheat and other grain, which it is hoped will greatly reduce the price of corn in Mark Lane.

His Majesty's order in Council for prohibiting the exportation of gunpowder, or any sort of arms or ammunition, expiring on the 19th inst. his Majesty hath been further pleased to command the said order to be continued for six months longer.

April 11. When the Lord Mayor arrived yesterday at St. James's, he was informed, by the Lord in waiting, that his Majesty expected his Lordship would not speak to him; to which the Lord Mayor answered, that the caution was needless, as he never expected or desired that honour. His Majesty's answer to the address, remonstrance, and petition of the Lord Mayor, &c. of London.

[See our last paper for the Address.]

"*It is with the utmost astonishment that I find any of my subjects capable of encouraging the rebellious disposition which unhappily exists in some of my Colonies in North-America. Having intire confidence in the wisdom of my Parliament, the great council of the nation, I will steadily pursue those measures which they have recommended for the support of the constitutional rights of Great-Britain, and the protection of the commercial interests of my kingdom.*"

The plan of military operations projected against the Americans, is said to be thus: General Gage is to continue chief in command, the head quarters to be at Boston, detached parties of 2000 men each, commanded respectively by the Generals Clinton, Howe, and Burgoyne are to be sent to Virginia, and such of the provinces as are deemed the most refractory.

The wharfs and keys about the custom-house are loaded with all kinds of merchandize (marked Army) which are going in the transports to Boston. One house in the Boston trade, ships 20,000l. in this manner; and it is said to be done on a very advantageous footing, as the price of all European goods are much advanced in America.

A certain Premier's trident trembles in his hand; he hath been repeatedly offered the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland, which, it is imagined, he will be obliged to take or nothing.

April 13. This day his Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills, viz. The bill to restrain the trade and commerce of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and South-Carolina. The bill to punish mutiny and desertion in the American colonies. The bill for appointing commissioners to execute the land tax act. The bill to indemnify persons who have omitted to qualify themselves for offices, &c. The bill for vesting part of the garden of Lincoln's-inn, in the Accountant General of Chancery, &c. The bill to explain and amend an act to prevent frauds in the manufacture of hats, the woollen, and divers other branches of trade. The bill to enable Sir Nigel Grisley, and son, to make a navigable canal from certain coal mines at Apedale in Staffordshire, to Newcastle under Line. And also to several road, inclosure, and private bills.

A squadron of men of war, all compleatly manned, with six months provisions on board, are ordered to be constantly at Spithead during the summer, to sail on the shortest notice wherever occasion may require.

It is said, when one of the young children of a great personage heard that the Lord Mayor was gone up with the address, he said, What, is he gone to pull p—a from the throne? God forbid child, cries the *male dry nurse*, but how came that into your head? Have not you often heard Lord Bute say, Wilkes wanted to have another martyrdom, and only wished to cut off p—a's head, and send his children a begging.

Assistance to the Americans is rising from a new quarter; the following information may be depended upon.—A ship sailed from Stettin last month, loaded with small fire arms, gunpowder, ball, and accoutrements, thirty field pieces of a light construction, and eight General officers who have served long in Germany, three of them are Messrs. Robeveils, Larasont, and Gurgenstein: The arms and ammunition are actually paid for by an American agent at Berlin, who went thither from Paris, but what the footing is upon which the officers go is only conjectured; they are Lutherans, and certainly do not go upon mere hope of preferment. This must be a scheme of the Prussian Monarch's for disconcerting the Court of London, with whom he is upon the worst terms.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

At 3 o'clock Lord North came down; and delivered by his Majesty's command the following message to the House:

G. Rex.

"His Majesty, desirous, that a better and more suitable accommodation should be made for the residence of the Queen, in case she should survive him, and being willing that the palace in which his Majesty now resides, called the Queen's House may be settled for that purpose, recommends it to his faithful Commons, to take the same into consideration, and to make provision for settlig the said palace upon her Majesty; and for appropriating Somerset House to such uses as shall be found most beneficial to the public."

Resolved, *nemine contradicente* that his Majesty's said message be taken into consideration on this day fortnight.

The House then went into a Committee of supply, and came to the following resolutions which were ordered to be reported to-morrow.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this Committee, that a sum not exceeding 262,537l. 7s. 10d. be granted to his Majesty, for extraordinary expences of the army, for the service of the year 1774, and not provided for by Parliament.

To almost every article in this estimate Sir William Mayne objected, either on account of the manner of remitting money to Boston, which he contended might be sent by a man of war, by which a saving of one and a half per cent, would be made on the sum of 92,000l. which monstrous sum had been incurred under the head of extraordinaries at Boston alone in the course of the last year. The other items he particularly adverted to, in the same account, were 11,000l. charged on a contract to Anthony Bacon, Esq; for negroes in the ceded islands, 4000l. to a Gentleman in another place, 11,000l. paid for extraordinaries incurred in Scotland, 3,400l. in one article for oatmeal for the use of the troops there, 11,000l. to Mr. Adair, the surgeon, and others, for several articles furnished to the army, with a variety of other items of a similar nature. Lord North and Mr. Cooper endeavoured to explain the propriety of the present mode of remitting money to Gen. Gage, and the contracts relative to the negroes, and the providing the troops in America with provisions. Lord Barrington defended those respecting the extraordinaries incurred in Scotland for medicines, to surgeons, mates, &c. but it was plain that their answers were by no means satisfactory; and that the accounts in general were very loosely drawn up, without referring to proper vouchers, and totally deficient in point of specification.

Sir William Mayne gave notice to the House, that next session he should move for a thorough inspection into the army accounts.

Mr. Grey Cooper made several motions of supply, among which was the following, "That 1,250,000l. be granted to his Majesty to enable him to pay off the like sum of exchequer bills."

April 15. A gentleman, who was in the presence chamber on Monday, when the city address and remonstrance was presented, has given us the following account of the conduct of the two principal actors in the tragi-comedy of the day.—When the city council had read the paper, he gave it to the Lord Mayor, who delivered it to the King with a half bent knee and the most profound reverence. His Majesty handed the petition to a Lord in waiting, and then deliberately taking a paper from his pocket, read the answer.—A silence of two minutes ensued, when the Lord Mayor made a low bow, then retreated backwards to the middle of the room, made a second, and, in like manner, a third at the door, when the King moved his hat to his Lordship, and thus ended the business.

The following is a correct list of the twenty-four Lords who voted against the last American restraining bill.

Richmond,	Archer,	Tankerville,
Devonshire,	Berkley,	Temple,
Portland,	Camden,	Fred. Exon.
Manchester,	Cholmondelly,	Spencer,
Leinster,	Effingham,	J. St. Asaph,
Rockingham,	Fitzwilliam,	Craven,
Abergavenny,	Ponsonby,	Wycombe,
Abingdon,	Stanhope,	Torrington.

The Generals Burgoyne, Howe, and Clinton, sailed yesterday for America.

It was last year reported, that Sir Jeffery Amherst had said, that with five thousand English regulars he would engage to march from one end to the other of the continent of North-America. This being spoken of publicly in a Coffee-House in North-America, Col. Washington who was present, declared, that with 1000 Virginians he would engage to stop Sir Jeffery Amherst's march.—It is the fashion at St. James's to despise the Americans, to call them cowards, poltroons, &c. and the resolution seems to be taken to put their courage to the proof. The very able, spirited, and prudent conduct of this gallant officer when he covered and preserved the remains of the English army after one of their defeats last war in North America, has endeared him to every brave man, and stamped with the name of being a most able officer.

Extract of a letter from Glasgow, April 8.

"In my last I informed you, that the ship Catherine, loaded with tobacco, had arrived at Dunkirk, directly from Virginia; this intelligence is confirmed, and it is said that ten more vessels are expected at Dunkirk from Virginia."

By a letter from Glasgow we are informed, that the Dutch have bought up the whole stock of leaf tobacco there, at 2d. per pound advance. The quantity was about 643 tons, which leaves near 12,000l. extra profit.

The Lord Mayor has given orders to the proper officers to bring him an account of the quantity of wheat that has been brought into the port of London since Michaelmas last, for the same to be laid before the House of Commons, that some law may be enacted to oblige the parties concerned in the corn trade to bring it to market.

April 18. A bill is preparing to be laid before the two Houses, to enable his Majesty to appoint the Council in the several American colonies, where the right of choosing is at present vested in the Assembly.

It is asserted as a fact in the city, that letters from Spain give an account, that it is no longer a secret, that the court of Madrid have ordered a very considerable fleet to the West-Indies, in order to attack some of the western islands as soon as our troops are engaged with the Bostonians; at which time, the letters say, there is no doubt but they will become masters of some of them.

A letter from an English gentleman of rank at Paris mentions, that by a vessel from the coast of Guinea, accounts have been received, that the Pholies, a people descended from the Arabs, have lately appeared in great numbers on the banks of the river Gambia, and have committed several hostilities against the English, who they assert have no pretensions to the gold coast, it being part of the territories of their forefathers. The above people, says this account, are exceeding powerful and rigid Mahometans, well acquainted with the profits made by the gold, ivory, and slave trade, from which, and their unexcelled bravery, it is imagined, they will be very troublesome to the subjects of Great-Britain.

It is said Lord North has it in contemplation, to dissolve the South-Sea Company, and to throw their savings, amounting to near a million of money, into the sinking fund, and apply it to the service of the current year. The above savings have arisen entirely from the exhorbitant charge of 500l. for each million of the funds managed by the South-Sea Company, which may very honourably be applied to the public use.

So greatly have administration encreased their power of late, by an enormous number of dependents, that above 700,000l. *per annum*, goes to the several officers concerned in collecting the various land taxes.

Governor Goreham, we are informed, is appointed to a very important command in North-America.

Some persons were much disappointed, that the Lord Mayor did not follow the example of Mr. Beckford, and reply to his Majesty's answer. They were in hopes the spirited patriot would have justified the representations which have so industriously been given of him to his royal master. Many of the circle about the throne appeared confounded at the respectful behaviour of the city magistrate on that solemn occasion. It is believed the eyes of a certain great personage are now opened, and he begins to doubt that article of ministerial creed, that the idea and spirit of patriotism excludes every spark of loyalty.

A report prevails, that the Parliament will not be prorogued but continued by short adjournments, till the event of the American Congress, which is to meet on the 9th of next month, shall be known.

The Havannah, Capt. Watson from New-York, after a very short passage, with government dispatches, is arrived at Brighthelmstone.

Overtures have certainly been made to General Gage by the Congress for an accommodation, which were transmitted to England and the three Generals will carry the answer.

NEW-YORK, *June 5.*

FRESH ADVICES, *received yesterday afternoon by Capt.* J. D. T. St. Croix, *from* Rhode-Island.

A CIRCUMSTANTIAL ACCOUNT of the late BATTLE at Chelsea, Hog Island, &c.

ON Saturday last, a party of the American army at Cambridge, to the number of between 2 and 300 men, had orders to drive off the live stock from Hog and Noddle's island, which lie near Chelsea and Winnesimmet, on the N. E. side of Boston harbour.—From Chelsea to Hog-island, at low water, it is but about knee high, and from that to Noddle's island, about the same. The stock on the former, belonged to Mr. Oliver Wendall at Boston, and Mr. Jonathan Jackson at Newbury-port; that on Noddle's island, was owned by Mr. ——— Williams of Boston, who hires the island.

About eleven o'clock, A. M. between 20 and 30 men went from Chelsea to Hog-island, and from thence to Noddle's island, to drive off the stock which was there, but were interrupted by a schooner and a sloop, dispatched from the fleet in Boston harbour, and 40 marines who had been stationed on the island to protect the live stock.—However, they sent off two fine English stallions, two colts, and three cows; killed 15 horses, two colts, and three cows, burnt a large barn, full of salt hay, and an old farm house: By this time they were fired on from the schooner and sloop, and a large number of marines in boats, sent from the several men of war; upon which they retreated to a ditch on the marsh, and kept themselves undiscovered, till they had an opportunity to fire on the marines, when they shot down two dead, and wounded two more, one of whom died soon after. They then retreated to Hog-island, where they were joined by the remainder of their party from Chelsea, and drove off all the stock thereon, viz. between 3 and 400 sheep and lambs, some cows, horses, &c.

During this there were firings between the Provincials, and the schooner, sloop, boats, and marines on the other island.——Having cleared Hog-island, the Provincials drew up on Chelsea neck, and sent for a reinforcement of 300 men, and two pieces of cannon, [4 pounders] which arrived about nine o'clock in the evening; soon after which General Putnam went down and hailed the schooner, and told the people that, if they would submit, they should have good quarters, which the schooner returned with two cannon shot; this was immediately answered with two cannon from the Provincials:—Upon this a very heavy fire ensued from both sides, which lasted till 11 o'clock at night, when the fire from the schooner ceased; the fire from the shore being so hot, that her people were obliged to quit her, and take to the boats, a great number of which had been sent from the ships to their assistance, and also a large reinforcement of marines sent to Noddle's island, with two twelve pounders.

The schooner being thus left, drove ashore, where, about break of day, the Provincials carried some hay under her stern, and set her on fire, the sloop keeping up a small fire upon them; at which time a heavy cannonading was begun, at Noddle's island hill, with the 12 pounders upon the Provincials; also General Putnam kept a heavy fire upon the sloop, which disabled her much, and killed many of her men; so that she was obliged to be tow'd off by the boats, when the firing ceased, excepting a few shot which were exchanged between the party at Chelsea and the marines on Noddle's island.—Thus ended this long action, without the loss of one Provincial, and only four wounded, one of whom was wounded by the bursting of his own gun, and another only lost his little finger.—The loss of the enemy amounted to 20 killed, and 50 wounded.—The Provincials took out of the schooner, four double fortified four pounders, twelve swivels, chief of her rigging and sails, many cloths, some money, &c. which the sailors and marines left behind, they having quitted in great haste.

A letter from Boston of the 19th of May, says, "the late alarming fire in this city was occasioned by a Serjeant of the 65th regiment making cartridges, with his pipe in his mouth; he was so burnt that he died the 20th following."

Another letter from Boston says, "The whole loss, occasioned by the late fire there, is thought to be about 40,000l. sterling."

By accounts from Boston as late as the 25th of May, we learn, that three General Officers, with about 700 marines, and 200 drafts, were arrived there in six transports from England.

New-York, Committee Chamber, 29th May, 1775.

WHEREAS the public service of the colony may render large supplies of the following articles absolutely necessary, upon sudden emergencies, this Committee doth therefore recommend, to all our fellow citizens, who are possessed of any oznaburgs, ravens duck, brown Russia sheeting, brown drilling, striped and plain blankets, 8-4 green and spotted rugs, coarse woollens, barrelled beef, ditto pork, tin plates, not to dispose of them until the Provincial Congress shall determine on the expediency of detaining them for our own use: And it is also recommended, that the owners of said articles make reports of the quantities they have, to the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, or Secretary of this Committee, within six days from this date. By order of Committee,

HENRY REMSEN, Deputy Chairman.

PHILADELPHIA, *June 7.*

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, *of New-Jersey. Trenton, June 3, 1775.*

Resolved, THAT this Congress do earnestly recommend to the inhabitants of every religious denomination, throughout this province, that Thursday the 29th day of June inst. be observed by them as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer (unless the Continental Congress shall, before that time, appoint some other day) in order to deprecate the displeasure of Almighty God, in this season of public calamity; and humbly to implore his divine blessing on such measures as may be used for supporting our invaluable rights and privileges, and restoring concord and harmony between Great Britain and her American Colonies.

H. FISHER, President.

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DUNLAP's

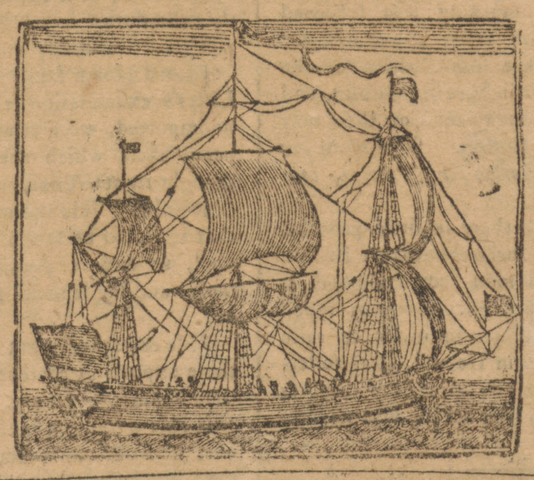
Pennsylvania Packet

OR,

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

THE

MONDAY, JUNE 19th, 1775.



HARRISBURGH PENNSYLVANIA

The SUBSTANCE of the EVIDENCE on the PETITION presented by the West-India Planters *and* Merchants *to the* Hon. House *of* Commons, *as it was introduced at the Bar, and summ'd up by* Mr. Glover, *on Thursday the 16th of March*, 1775.

ON the second day of February, 1775, the following PETITION was presented to the House *of* Commons:

To the Honourable the Commons *of* GREAT-BRITAIN *in Parliament assembled.*

The Humble Petition of the planters of his Majesty's Sugar Colonies residing in Great-Britain, and of the merchants of London trading to the said Colonies,

SHEWETH,

THAT your petitioners are exceedingly alarmed at an agreement and association, entered into by the Congress, held at the city of Philadelphia in North-America, on the 5th day of September, 1774, whereby the members thereof agreed and associated, for themselves and the inhabitants of the several provinces, (lying between Nova Scotia and Georgia,) that from and after the first day of December 1774, they would not import into British America any molasses, syrups, paneles, coffee or pimento from the British plantations; and that, after the 10th day of September, 1775, if the acts and the parts of acts of the British Parliament, therein mentioned, are not repealed, they would not directly or indirectly export any merchandize or commodity whatsoever to the West-Indies.

And your petitioners most humbly represent, that the British property or stock vested in the West-India islands amounts to upwards of thirty millions sterling: That a further property of many millions is employed in the commerce created by the said islands; a commerce comprehending Africa, the East-Indies and Europe: That the whole profits and produce of these capitals ultimately center in Great-Britain, and add to the national wealth, while the navigation necessary to all its branches establishes a strength, which wealth can neither purchase nor balance.

That the sugar plantations in the West-Indies are subject to a greater variety of contingencies, than many other species of property, from their necessary dependance on external support; and that therefore should any interruption happen in the general system of their commerce, the great national stock, thus vested and employed, must become unprofitable and precarious.

That the profits arising from the present state of the said islands, and that are likely to arise from their future improvement, in a great measure depend on a free and reciprocal intercourse between them and the several provinces of North-America, from whence they are furnished with provisions and other supplies, absolutely necessary for their support and the maintenance of their plantations: That the scarcity and high price in Great-Britain, and other parts of Europe, of those articles of indispensable necessity, which they now derive from the middle Colonies of America, and the inadequate population in some parts of that continent, with the distance, danger, and uncertainty of the navigation from others, forbid your petitioners to hope for a supply in any degree proportionate to their wants.

That if the first part of the said agreement and association for a non-importation hath taken place, and shall be continued, the same will be highly detrimental to the Sugar Colonies; and that if the second part of the said agreement and association for a non-exportation shall be carried into execution, which your petitioners do firmly believe will happen, unless the harmony that subsisted a few years since between this kingdom and the provinces of America, to the infinite advantage of both, be restored; the islands which are supplied with most of their subsistence from thence will be reduced to the utmost distress, and the trade between all the islands and this kingdom will of course be obstructed, to the diminution of the public revenue, to the ruin of most of the planters, and to the great prejudice of the merchants: Not only by the said obstruction, but also by the delay of payment of the principle and interest of an immense debt, due from the former to the latter.

Your petitioners do therefore most humbly pray, that this Honourable House will be pleased to take into their most serious consideration that great political system of the Colonies, heretofore so very beneficial to the mother country and her dependencies, and adopt such measures as to them in their great wisdom shall seem meet, to prevent the evils with which your petitioners are threatened, and to preserve the intercourse between the West-India islands and the northern Colonies to the general harmony and lasting benefit of the whole British empire; and that they may be heard by themselves, their agents, or Council, in support of their petition.

And your petitioners, &c.

The petitioners were referred to a Committee of the whole House, and on the 16th day of March ensuing were admitted to a hearing; which was opened in the following manner by their Agent, Mr. Glover, Merchant of the city of London.

The SUBSTANCE of the EVIDENCE, &c.

SIR,

I APPEAR in the behalf, and by the appointment of the planters and merchants concerned in the West-Indies, who have presented to this Honourable House an humble petition, setting forth the great danger to themselves, to the navigation, revenue and commerce of these kingdoms, in consequence of an agreement and association entered into by a meeting, held at Philadelphia, on the fifth day of September, 1774.

I bend under the weight of a subject so awful; a weight encreased by my own thoughts anticipating calamities, in which every inhabitant throughout this extensive empire, more or less, may have a share: At the same time, conscious as I am, that a nation is behind me generally unfavourable to my undertaking. But above all, I am fearful of a wide difference in sentiments between this great auditory, and the inconsiderable individual at their bar.

I rest, however, upon one consolation, that whatever may be the state of your minds and of all besides in every state, whether of dejection or elevation: in every conjuncture, whether adverse or prosperous; let me say, in all time of our tribulation, in all time of our wealth, information hath its use, knowledge is salutary; and when presented in their genuine simplicity, untainted by prejudice, passion, or party; not looking towards any one quarter in preference to another; without courting any; meaning to offend none; but soliciting the attention of all; information and knowledge in such a shape, cannot be unacceptable to any assembly, and I am confident will be acceptable here.

To throw lights into the Committee is the sole object of your petitioners, limiting themselves to the line of facts, which from their peculiar situation none can fully explain, but such as themselves. I shall ask no opinion from witnesses, and if asked from any other quarter, the answer will be that to establish facts is their part, to judge and decide is yours: Opinion therefore might be constructive presumption in them, like an interference with the counsels and measures of the state; whereas they entertain but one expectation, that the information, delivered this day, if not in the present juncture, may be found of some utility at some future period during a portentous series of events, whose final issue is known only to him, who alone knows all things.

I proceed, Sir, upon another consolation, in thinking myself secure of one merit with the Committee; that upon the present subject the variety of matter, already lying before you, might, by a variety and multitude of witnesses be prolonged, perhaps, for twenty days; and that I can pledge myself so far, as rests upon me, to dispatch the whole in less than half that number of hours. I shall call but two witnesses, from whose evidence and from a very few papers respecting the Colonies out of the large quantity, transmitted by office to the House, it shall be endeavoured to give you a clear insight into the two capital branches of colony-trade, the West-Indian, the North-American, and the immediate dependent upon both, the African, with the relations and proportions of each towards the other, and towards the several great interests, the manufacture, commerce, navigation, revenue and land of Great-Britain.

After the examination of Mr. Walker and Mr. Ellis, the whole was summed up, as follows:

SIR,

HAVING closed the examination of witnesses, I must recur to my introductory proposition; that from the evidence at your bar, and the official papers upon your table, it shall be endeavoured to give the Committee a clear insight into the two capital branches of Colony-trade, the West-Indian, the North-American, and the immediate dependent upon both, the African; with the relations and proportions of each towards the other, and towards the several great interests, the manufacture, commerce, navigation, revenue and land of Great-Britain.

Finding my auditory so much diminished in number, I must supply the void by imagination, presenting to my view the genius of the place, the majestic genius of parliament, holding a balance to weigh the future fortunes of kingdoms, with an impartial hand ready to receive the weights peculiar to each scale; and conscious, that the welfare, perhaps the being of a whole empire depend on the turn.

I begin with investigating the general system of that empire, not only in description, but illustration by comparison.

Antient nations were possessed of the widest dominion, not with commercial helps. To be brief, I shall confine the enquiry to one, to the Romans in their ages of purity. Cultivation of their soil, rude manufacture, just adequate to their necessities, severity of manners, superiority in martial discipline, enthusiasm for the very name of Rome, and the *dulce & decorum pro patria mori* made them masters of the world. War was conducted with little expence, and the weightiest arms in the most skilful hands prevailed. Commerce flourished among others, whose affluence submitted to the steel of Rome.

What is the system now? All over Europe the same weapons, the same discipline, the same military arts are in practice; war is attended with a profusion of expence; and the deepest purse is the best assurance of success. Hence the encouragement of manufacture and trade is the pursuit of every nation in this quarter of the globe, except two; who derive the treasure, which Europe wants, from distant mines with a facility, enervating their own industry, while the rest are exerting theirs, each for a share in that wealth, which the other two introduce, and can only be obtained through the commercial channel. By this Holland with a territory insufficient to nourish her inhabitants, hath in her day stood forth a bulwark against tyranny and superstition. An artificial strength, created by commerce, enabled her to make head with numerous fleets and armies against powers immensely her superiors in natural force. Above all in commercial arts and advantage is Great-Britain. Her purse, kept full by her credit, the resource of a trading nation, an annual expenditure at length of sixteen to eighteen millions recently supported so long, so extensive, and so vigorous a war. Had her purse been scanty, she never would have seen a navy, which bore little short of ninety thousand men, could never have engaged a potent ally, nor furnished such troops, as acted so efficiently, and at the same time in such different parts of the globe. Hence it is evident, her system is commercial; her strength and resources are wholly derived from trade. I allow, the first interest in rank among us is the landed, but interwoven altogether with trade.—Pay no regard to a doctrine from me, but pay all to the supreme authority of the clearest luminary, this country ever produced, the great Mr. Locke, his words are these, "The decays, that come upon, and bring to ruin any country, do constantly first fall upon the land; and though the country gentleman is not very forward to think so, yet this nevertheless is an undoubted truth; that he is more concerned in trade, and ought to take a greater care, that it be well managed and preserved, than even the merchant himself."

On the firm ground of such authority let enquiry be made, whether we should not remain content with the lot assigned us, which hath raised us so high among the modern nations, where all are in rivalry for manufacture and trade; whether we should degrade our refinements by a parallel with an unpolished and rugged race of old, and contaminate the delicacy of modern sensations with those primitive and stern principles, which imposed such a yoke on mankind as the *majestas populi Romani*: or whether, confining our speculations to the placid sphere of enjoyments with more quiet, and less hazard, than the restless pursuits of their ambition, we should not have in contemplation upon all extraordinary convulsions, how far the means of those enjoyments may be affected, that influx of wealth, the creature of commerce, which solely constitutes our envied power and rank in the present world.

To elucidate by facts a system so essential to our being, your petitioners have appeared at this tremendous crisis; when Great-Britain and America, the parent and the child with equal irritation are menacing at least, what barely in words, what barely in thought is horror—To unsheath the sword of parricide, and sever the dearest ties of consanguinity, of mutual aids, and general prosperity.

Your Petitioners preferred but one supplication to the All-merciful Being; their own reason suggested no other than to be heard by you. He hath inclined you to hear, truth enables us to speak. Truth in its nature is healing, and productive of reflection: Reflection leads to composure of mind, and strengthens in our breasts a hope, that an hour may come, when this humble application may not be found altogether ineffectual: If too for that auspicious purpose it may prove my good fortune so to collect, and combine the various evidence from your bar, and from the copied records of office upon your table, as to establish a system of the whole, and found that whole upon truth; whose efficacy upon the mind I have described before, and with some fervour of hope anticipate now.

Here, Sir, I entreat your acceptance of a clew through the seeming labyrinth of accounts. The ways indeed are all unadorned, but the least perplexed of any to a little attention; and to make them short shall be mine.

You have before you official accounts of the exports from England to the West-Indies from Christmas, 1739, to Christmas, 1773. Of these thirty-four years the first seventeen, ending at Christmas, 1756, form a period, which closes in the first year of the last war. The whole value exceeds twelve millions, and gives an annual medium of more than 700,000l. The last period of seventeen years ends at Christmas, 1773, and renders a total of more than nineteen millions, and more than 1,100,000l. at the annual medium. I only observe in this place, that the increase of the latter upon the former is in the proportion of eleven to seven; and of the value in both two thirds are British goods, and one third only foreign.

A second set of accounts contain the exports to North-America. The first seventeen years yield more than seventeen millions in the whole, and than one million at the annual medium. The last period renders more than forty millions in the whole, and largely more than 2,300,000l. at the annual medium; an increase upon the former in a proportion of twenty-three to ten, with a value in both of three fourths British goods to one fourth foreign.

The third account relates to Africa, whose commerce to England owes its existence to her Colonies. The first seventeen years reach nearly to three millions, and to an annual medium something short of 180,000l. the last seventeen years nearly to eight millions, and an annual medium of 470,000l. an increase upon the first in a proportion of forty seven to eighteen, with a value in each of two thirds British goods to one third foreign.

On this augmentation of exports to your Colonies, irrefragable proof is founded, that through whatever channels riches have flowed among them, that influx hath made a passage from them to the Mother Country, and in the most wholesome mode; not like the dash of an oriental torrent, but in salubrious, various, placid, and copious streams, refreshing and augmenting sober industry by additional employment to thousands and ten thousands of families, and lightening the burden upon rents by reducing the contribution of parishes to poverty unemployed.

But this requires a further explanation. The date of the last period is the commencement of the last war. The expenditure of public money was one source of wealth to the West-Indies. That temporary acquisition being soon exhausted by its return to England, sufficient sums were procured upon credit after the peace to cultivate new land, and improve the old, still further enlarging the consumption of our commodities there and in Africa, that from the year of the peace to Christmas, 1773, the import of sugar only to England, who without her West-Indies must purchase that immense article from foreigners, hath risen from 130,000 to 179,000 hogsheads, an augmentation in value of 800,000l.

The public expenditure, being much larger in North-America, produced a proportionate effect on the consumption of our manufactures through that Continent. This money returned from its peregrination to the Mother Country by 1764, or 1765, at the furthest. But, as the West-Indies had a succedaneum, so had North-America through a new opening of trade, which converted the misfortune of England into a blessing. Though I am convinced, that the same number of hands at least is devoted to agriculture here, and that the earth at a medium of years hath yielded the same increase; as we have been disposed to consume it all among ourselves, or as our presumption may impute the scarcity to Providence, restraining the fertility of our soil for ten years past, in either case we could not spare, as heretofore, our grain to the foreigner; a reduction in our exports one year with another of more than 600,000l. The American subject took place of the British in markets we could no longer supply, extended their vent from season to season, and from port to port, and by a circuition of fresh money, thus acquired by themselves, added fresh numbers to your manufactures, the rents of land encreasing at the same time, till the amount of exports to North-America for the last three years, ending at Christmas, 1773, stand upon your paper at ten millions and a half, or three millions and a half at the annual medium; add 1,300,000l. the medium of the same three years for the West-Indies, and 700,000l. for Africa, and the total value of exports to the Colonies, nearly in a proportion of three fourths British to one fourth foreign goods, is five millions and a half at the medium of these three years, ending at Christmas, 1773. A slight matter this to the great question before you, says the general voice without doors, and readily admitted without the ceremony of proof. This I mention by way of preparation to introduce the most material account of all; which will demonstrate, that the magnitude of five millions and a half, exported in the Colony Branches, the West-Indian, North-American and African, is not to be considered as an object so striking in itself, as in comparison with the whole export of England to all countries whatsoever. The annual medium for twelve years back stands on these papers at less than fifteen millions; but as I have limited

the Colony Branch to 1771, 2 and 3, I ſhall take the general exports during that period, which renders a medium of ſixteen millions. What part is the Colony Branch? Five and a half is rather more, than a third. Does the magnitude appear in a ſtronger light by the compariſon? Or hath it been admitted in this view, before it was ſtated? Be it ſo. I have ſomething behind, perhaps enough for the keeneſt appetite of admiſſion to digeſt.

Sir, one part of our exports to foreigners is ſupplied by Colony produce, tobacco, rice, ſugar, &c. through Great-Britain, for a million ſterling at a low eſtimation. Add two millions more, exported of all kinds from England to her principal Colony, Ireland, and both to the former five millions and a half; your whole Colony Branch will then exceed the half of your whole export in the proportion of eight and a half to ſixteen.

Thanks to the care and forecaſt of our forefathers one hundred and twenty years ſince. In the circle of ancient trade, narrow in compariſon with the modern, the great trading ſtates, Carthage pre-eminent to all, ſuffered but little from rivalſhip. All in Europe are our rivals, all devoted to manufacture and traffic, as capital purſuits of policy: while we, ſtruggling with ſuch competition, have in ſome inſtances already experienced its hurtful effects, and muſt prepare for more; we had always one conſolation left, that our Colony-Trade, kept to ourſelves by old and ſalutary regulations, hath been augmenting from period to period, till at preſent it conſtitutes more, than half of the whole, with a proſpect of further growth, rather than diminution, unleſs we create our own rivals.

One more obſervation remains of all the moſt important, ſo far as ſafety to a ſtate is a conſideration above all others. Of this trade the part, which depends on the aſſociated provinces, contributes in naval ſtores, in other low priced and bulky commodities more to the Britiſh marine, than triple the preſent exports in commodities of ſuch higher value, and if ſhipped ſo largely in foreign bottoms to the foreign market. Such was your ſituation.

Upon the preſent queſtion I will not take that larger half before mentioned for my ground. I will deduct the two millions to Irelaad, and the odd 500,000l. furniſhed to provinces not of the combination, though they did not receive more than 400,000l. in value, at the medium of theſe three laſt years; when there will remain ſix millions out of the eight and a half: Nay, I will further reduce the ſix by nearly 700,000l. to remove all ſuſpicion of exaggeration, and to make an exact third of the ſixteen; and which is the part immediately affected by the Aſſociation in North-America.

[*For the remainder ſee the laſt page.*]

By Captain FOLLETT *from Topſham, and Captain* THOMSON *from Cork, arrived at New-York, we have the following intelligence.*

MADRID, March 27.

AN Officer arrived expreſs laſt night from Melilla, with an account of the Moors having entirely raiſed the ſiege of that place and deſired a conſtant peace with Spain.

Warſaw, April 8. The Pruſſian troops have again begun to take poſſeſſion of ſeveral places belonging to our Republic; and near Auguſtow in Lithuania, the peaſants are forced to cut down a wood for a large Pruſſian camp which was marked there. The Auſtrian troops, on the other hand, have received orders to take poſſeſſion of the Woywodyhoods of Cracow and Sandomier, whichviolent proceedings of theſe Courts have given riſe to Count Poninſki, the Marſhal of the Dyet, to make a motion that the whole Dyet ſhall petition the King, "That if in caſe his Majeſty can think of any remedy to ſave the Mother Country from ſlavery and ruin, he may be pleaſed to propoſe it to the Dyet, who oblige themſelves to ſtand on the King's ſide at the riſque of their lives and fortunes." The motion was carried, and we are all curious to know the King's anſwer.

Paris, April 11. Orders have been iſſued to all the ports of this kingdom, prohibiting all commerce with the Engliſh colonies; and adverting thoſe who ſhall attempt it, that it will be at their own hazard.

IRELAND.

Limerick, April 6. Laſt Saturday three companies of the 27th regiment, from the Iſle of Man, joined their regiment in this garriſon, and we are informed 50 of them are to be drafted to reinforce the regiments going to Boſton.

Kilkenny, April 8. Laſt Thurſday and yeſterday, the 44th regiment marched in here from Dublin, four companies are in barrack quarters, and the remainder billetted on the town's people; they are to do duty here till further orders.

Cork, April 10. Laſt Thurſday, Friday and Saturday, the 49th, 63d, 35th, and the firſt diviſion of the 17th regiment of light dragoons, embarked on board the tranſports bound for America.

April 17. We are informed that the tranſports to take on board the 22d, 40th, 44th and 45th regiments of foot, were to ſail from the Downs laſt Friday for this port. When this embarkation for America is compleated, there will remain about 5000 regular troops in Ireland, out of the 16,000 paid for by this poor taxed country.

Dublin, April 20. General Elliot, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's forces in this kingdom, made a formal reſignation of his appointment.

Yeſterday arrived in town from different parts of the North, the 44th regiment of foot, commanded by Major General James Abercromby, on their way to Cork, for America.

May 1. Laſt Friday morning ſailed from Cove, 24 tranſports with troops for Boſton.—They have had very fine weather, but mollly contrary winds ſince their departure.

Yeſterday arrived here, eleven tranſports from Plymouth, with the 3d and 11th regiments on board, which are to remain in this kingdom.

We are informed that ſix regiments of foot more on this eſtabliſhment, have received orders to hold themſelves in readineſs for embarkation.

Kilkenny, April 22. Yeſterday the firſt diviſion of the 44th regiment of foot, marched out of town for Cork, and this morning was followed by the ſecond diviſion, in order to embark for Boſton.—And this day the firſt diviſion of the 40th regiment will march in here for Dublin, and the ſecond diviſion on Monday next, on their way to Cork. to embark for Boſton. [*The above are a part of the ſecond embarkation for America, conſiſting of four regiments.*]

Limerick, April 22. As there is little probability that the differences between Great Britain and her colonies will be ſoon accommodated, it would be a great act of prudence to ſow as much flaxſeed this year as poſſible, in order to raiſe that neceſſary commodity in Ireland, ſo as to leſſen the evil effects which the American diſputes muſt otherwiſe bring on the ſtaple manufacture of this kingdom.

LONDON.

April 14. The Spaniards have lately formed a ſettlement on the iſland of Tinian, between Manilla and Acapulco, in the pacifick ocean, on which they have built ſome works, and formed a garriſon. The frequent expeditions to the South Seas have been the cauſe thereof.

A ſtop is ordered to be put to the exportation of ſalted proviſions from Ireland to any part of the Mediterranean, except on government account.

April 18. A new tax is in contemplation, in order to produce a fund ready for neceſſities that ariſe in America. It is a diſpute between Mr. Jenkinſon and Lord North, whether it ſhall be laid on malt or on horſes? The firſt thinks that malt will bear it; the ſecond looking more to popularity, adviſes that 20s. per head be laid on all horſes whatever.

April 23. It is reported, that on the landing of the General Officers who have ſailed for America, a proclamation will be publiſhed throughout the provinces, inviting the Americans to deliver up their arms by a certain ſtipulated day, and that ſuch of the Coloniſts as are afterwards proved to carry arms ſhall be deemed rebels, and be puniſhed accordingly.

April 25. On Saturday a meſſenger arrived with ſome diſpatches from the Earl of Grantham, his Majeſty's Ambaſſador at the Court of Madrid; his orders were to deliver the diſpatches into the King's own hands, in conſequence of which he ſet off for Kew, and met his Majeſty on the road, returning from thence to town.

Letters from Gibraltar mention, that the Spaniſh lines before that place had been reinforced by a large body of troops.

Private letters from the Hague poſitively aſſure us, that four Dutch veſſels ſailed from the Texel the firſt week in April, laden with arms, powder, and military ſtores. The cargoes were entered outwards for the Coaſt of Africa, but there is not a perſon who knew of the aſſortment, particularly in the article of powder, that is not perfectly convinced that they are intended for the Britiſh American Colonies.

On Wedneſday next the firſt troop of Grenadier Guards will embark for Boſton with a quantity of ammunition, &c. for the uſe of the army in America.

This morning orders were ſent by expreſs to Plymouth for all the tranſports to ſail immediately for Cork, and to take on board there the troops which are quite ready, ſo that they will not be detained at Cork above two days.

Government propoſe that in future all Governors of Boſton ſhall be the Commander in Chief, in America, for the time being, by which means both the civil and military ſyſtem will be under one and the ſame arbitrary ſway.

Whitehall, April 25. The King has been pleaſed to appoint Robert Duff, Eſq; Rear Admiral of the Blue, to be Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majeſty's iſland of Newfoundland, in America, and of the iſlands of Madelaine in the gulph of St. Lawrence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *April 27.*

The Houſe went into a Committee of the whole Houſe upon the encouragement of the Britiſh fiſheries, when Lord North moved the following Reſolutions.

Reſolved, that it is the opinion of this Committee, that the following bounties ſhould be paid: that is to ſay, 40l. for 25 veſſels of the burden of 50 tons, and upwards, that ſhall firſt arrive from Newfoundland with a cargo of Bank fiſh and not leſs than 10,000 in tale; and diſpoſing of the ſame, ſhall catch a ſecond cargo of the ſame.

Reſolved, that 20l. per veſſel, for 100 veſſels, that ſhall next arrive as before mentioned, ſhall be paid.

Reſolved, that 10l. a veſſel, for the next 100 veſſels that arrive as before mentioned ſhall be paid.

[Upon this he remarked, that the deſign of it was to encourage the going out early to make two voyages a year, which is very practicable. He obſerved that there could not be a doubt but it would be infinitely for the advantage of this country to make Newfoundland as much as poſſible an Engliſh iſland, rather than an American colony; that ſedentary fiſheries ought to be diſcouraged, and the Bank fiſhery encouraged, which was the great nurſery of ſeamen; that the experiment was not an expenſive one, and the whole demand could not exceed 4000l. a ſum not great enough to alarm any one.]

Reſolved, that it is the opinion of this Committee, that the following bounties ſhall be paid: 500l. to the ſhip that ſhall bring home the greateſt quantity of oil, being the oil of not leſs than one whale, caught in ſeas to the ſouth of Greenland and Davis Streights fiſheries. 400l. to the firſt that ſhall bring home the next greateſt quantity. 300l. to the next greateſt quantity. 200l. to the next greateſt quantity.

Reſolved, It is the opinion of this Committee, that the duties on the import of oil, blubber, bone, &c. from Newfoundland, &c. ſhall ceaſe and determine.

[He explained this point by obſerving, that while the imports from Greenland were allowed duty free, the ſame from Newfoundland, &c. were charged with a duty; an abſurdity he was till lately ignorant of.]

Reſolved, It is the opinion of this Committee, that the duties at preſent payable on the importation of ſeal-ſkins, ſhall ceaſe and determine.

[Lord North ſaid, that it appeared from Mr. Liſter's examination, that many ſeal-ſkins would be imported, were it not for a duty of 4d. halfpenny each, which they paid at preſent; it was thought right to exonerate them from that charge.]

Reſolved, It is the opinion of this Committee, that it ſhould be lawful for the ſubjects of Ireland, to export proviſions, hooks, lines, nets, tools, and implements for the purpoſe of the fiſhery.

[He remarked, that the Iriſh being tied from theſe exports at preſent, was in effect excluding them from the fiſhery. He however obſerved, that this reſolution muſt be followed with limitations, in order to prevent a clandeſtine ſupply of the Colonies with Iriſh manufactures.]

Reſolved, It is the opinion of this Committee, that it ſhall be lawful to export from Ireland, clothes and accoutrements for ſuch regiments on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment, as are employed abroad.

[His Lordſhip remarked on this reſolution, that as the Iriſh were burthened with the expence of ſeveral regiments ſerving elſewhere, which they were ill able to bear, he thought it but fair, to allow them to export the cloathing and accoutrements of ſuch regiments, which at preſent they could not do by law; that the export muſt be guarded very carefully againſt frauds, which would not be difficult, as the clothes would conſiſt only of uniforms.]

Reſolved, It is the opinion of this Committee, that a bounty of 5s. a barrel, ſhould be paid on the import to Ireland of flaxſeed, from any place whatſoever.

[Upon this reſolution Lord North ſaid, that he had framed it much more in obedience to the deſires and apprehenſions of others than in conſequence of any he had himſelf. But as ſome gentlemen were apprehenſive that the non-exportation agreement of the Colonies would be laſting, and have the effect of doing a great prejudice to Ireland, by withholding flax ſeed; and as it was found that the ſeed raiſed in Ireland was not ſo good as that imported from abroad, he had in compliance of theſe ideas, come into the preſent propoſition. That his own opinion was directly contrary. He was clear, that engagements ſo very contrary to their intereſts, would never be laſting; however for a limited time, he agreed to the bounty.

Theſe reſolutions were agreed to without oppoſition by the Committee, and reported to the Houſe.

April 29. A Placart is publiſhed at Stockholm, allowing the free importation of grain into that country for the preſent year.

Yeſterday General Irwin kiſſed his Majeſty's hand, on being appointed Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's forces on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment, in the room of General Elliot, who has reſigned.

The ſame day the Honourable William Tryon, Eſq; Governor of New-York, took leave of His Majeſty, and on Monday will ſet out to embark for his government.

May 1. In the council held at Lord Gower's before the holidays, it was finally determined to reinforce General Gage yet further; to order him to leave 6000 men in Boſton, and to march with 14,000 for Philadelphia, previouſly diſperſing a proclamation, declaring all perſons who ſhould preſume to meet in any extra-provincial Congreſs, rebels.

Another account we have received makes the plan to be, for the General entirely to evacuate Boſton, leaving that town to the fleet.

It is ſaid Lord North will bring a bill into parliament, for ſolemnly declaring all extra-provincial meetings among the Colonies to be rebellion, and puniſhable accordingly.

The Enſigns of the Order of Knight of the Bath will, we hear be very ſoon beſtowed on an American Governor, who will come over for the purpoſe, as ſoon as the Generals Burgoyne, &c. arrive at Boſton.

BASSETERRE, (*St. Chriſtophers,*) *April 22.*

On Thurſday laſt arrived here from England, his Majeſty's ſhip Hind, Capt. Garnier, having put in here for a pilot; her deſtination is to be between St. Euſtatius and the Dog and Pickley-pear, to prevent the American veſſels trading to St. Euſtatius.

CAMBRIDGE, June 8.

We have the pleaſure to inform the public, that the Grand American army is nearly compleated. Great numbers of the Connecticut, New-Hampſhire and Rhode-iſland troops are arrived; among the latter is a fine company of artillery, with four field pieces. Many large pieces of battering cannon are expected ſoon, from different places; twelve pieces, 18 and 24 pounders, with a quantity of ordnance, ſtores, we are informed, are already arrived from Providence.

Laſt Wedneſday ſe'nnight a number of Provincials, under the command of Col. Robinſon, made an acquiſition of about 500 ſheep and 30 head of cattle from off Pettick's iſland.

And on Friday night laſt, the Provincial troops made another acquiſition of about 800 ſheep and lambs, from off Deer Iſland, together with a number of cattle. Major Creaton who commanded this party, alſo took a barge belonging to one of the men of war, together with four or five priſoners.

PORTSMOUTH, (*New-Hampſhire,*) June 2.

Laſt Tueſday about 30 or 40 men from on bord the Scarborough man of war, now in this harbour, came aſhore at Fort William and Mary, and have torn down great part of the breaſt work of ſaid fort, and did other damage.

The day before this attempt, the Scarborough took two proviſion veſſels loaded with corn, pork, flour, rye, &c. coming in from Long-Iſland, which were for the relief of this place, as the inhabitants are in great want of proviſions; and notwithſtanding the moſt prudent application of the principal gentlemen of this town, the Captain refuſed to releaſe them.

Upon this unwarrantable tranſaction, the inhabitants of this and the neighbouring towns, were greatly alarmed; and the next morning between 5 and 600 men in arms, went down to the battery called Jerry's Point, and brought off eight cannon 24 and 32 pounders, being the whole that were there; weighing 4,800lb. each, and brought them up to this town. While they were taking off the above cannon, the Canceaux, with a tender, ſet ſail with the two proviſion veſſels for Boſton. The next day the town was full of men from the country in arms.

This uncommon exertion of arbitrary power, immediately alarmed the inhabitants, and the committee of ſafety having met, a memorial was by their approbation preſented to the Governor and Council, who took every prudent method in their power to pacify the people, and to obtain a releaſe of the Captures. His Excellency repaired on board the Scarborough, and informed the Captain that the proviſions were the property of ſome of the inhabitants, who had before contracted for the ſame, but the only anſwer he could obtain was, "that Admiral Graves and the General had forwarded orders to take every proviſion veſſel that ſhould be met with, on every ſtation, and to ſend them forthwith to Boſton, for the ſupply of the army and navy." Captain Barclay, the commander of the Scarborough, informed two of the committee at Fort William and Mary, that his orders were ſuch, that he muſt even take all veſſels with ſalt and melaſſes, they being a ſpecies of proviſion, and ſend them to Boſton.

NEW-LONDON, June 9.

Laſt Saturday Colonel Glover, and the ſons of the late worthy Colonel Lee, of Marblehead, brought to the head quarters at Cambridge, from Marblehead, a bag of letters arrived there from London, in a ſchooner of the late Colonel Lee's, taken by adminiſtration to bring them.—She ſailed the 12th or 14th of April.

In the bag are letters from adminiſtration to General Gage, the Admiral, and to almoſt all the Tories in Boſton. Thoſe letters were under the inſpection at the camp, when our laſt accounts came from thence.

NEW-YORK, *June 15.*

A letter from the Cove of Cork, dated May 1, 1775, ſays, "Laſt Thurſday 25 ſail of tranſports, with three regiments of foot, and one of light horſe, ſailed for Boſton: There are here 16 tranſports for the ſame purpoſe."

We have various accounts in town reſpecting the deſtination of the 22d, 40th, 44th and 55th regiments, being the ſecond embarkation from Cork. Some letters pronounce it for "New-York," ſome for "Boſton," and others for "America." Capt. Thomſon, who brings the account, ſays, "that the officers of the ſeveral corps then in Cork, told him, they were for this city, and that they would ſoon follow the firſt embarkation, which has ſailed for Boſton."

We hear that on Monday laſt the Connecticut forces in the neighbourhood of Greenwich, were reviewed by General Wooſter; they are an exceeding fine body of men, and performed their exerciſe and evolutions with ſpirit and exactneſs, much to the ſatisfaction of their officers, a great number of gentlemen and ladies, and a prodigious concourſe of the inhabitants from that province, as well as from New-York.

Sunday morning Capt. Farquhar, arrived here from Jamaica in 25 days. Laſt Wedneſday he ſpoke with Capt. Golding, in a ſhip from Philadelphia for Jamaica.

The Hope of Dublin, George Robinſon, maſter, arrived here, ſailed from Dublin the 15th of April, he informs us, that Capt. Henry, in the Brig Friendſhip, of Philadelphia, would be ready to ſail in ſeven or eight days; that on May 20th, in long. 46, lat. 41, 40. he ſpoke the ſnow Henrietta, Captain Alexander Stewart, from St. Thomas's, bound for Liverpool, fifteen days out.

On Tueſday arrived the ſhip Mary and Suſanna, Captain Thomſon, in five weeks and three days from Cork, in Ireland. Capt. Thomſon reports, that when he left Cork the 5th of May ſeveral tranſports lay there, having on board three regiments of ſoldiers, that another regiment, at the ſame place, were preparing to embark, and that the four were immediately to ſail for New-York, where they may every day be expected.

Yeſterday one M'Donald, who it is ſaid had been inliſting men to ſerve under Gen. Gage, againſt this country, was taken into cuſtody, and conducted by a party of city grenadiers, before the Provincial Congreſs then ſitting, where he was examined, and returned in cuſtody.—We hear ſome important diſcoveries were made.

Tueſday the ſixth inſtant, there was an exchange of priſoners at Cambridge between the Provincials and Regulars, which was managed by General Putnam on the one part, and Major Moncrief, on the other.

We hear that markets are very high among the windward iſlands; and that the Spaniards have purchaſed all the proviſions that could be bought at St. Euſtatius.

PHILADELPHIA, *June 19.*

This Day the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province meets here.

The COMMITTEE for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia will meet this afternoon, at Six o'clock, at the Philoſophical Society's Hall.

IN CONGRESS, *June 12, 1775.*

AS the great Governor of the World, by his ſupreme and univerſal Providence, not only conducts the courſe of nature with unerring wiſdom and rectitude, but frequently influences the minds of men to ſerve the wiſe and gracious purpoſes of his providential government; and it being at all times our indiſpenſible duty devoutly to ac-

knowledge his ſuperintending Providence, eſpecially in times of impending danger and public calamity, to reverence and adore his immutable juſtice, as well as to implore his merciful interpoſition for our deliverance:

This Congreſs therefore, conſidering the preſent critical, alarming, and calamitous ſtate of theſe Colonies, do earneſtly recommend, that THURSDAY, the 20th day of JULY next, be obſerved by the inhabitants of all the Engliſh Colonies on this Continent, as a day of public Humiliation, Faſting and Prayer, that we may with united hearts and voices unfeignedly confeſs and deplore our many ſins, and offer up our joint ſupplications to the all-wiſe, omnipotent, and merciful Diſpoſer of all events, humbly beſeeching him to forgive our iniquities, to remove our preſent calamities, to avert thoſe deſolating judgments with which we are threatened, and to bleſs our rightful Sovereign King GEORGE the Third, and inſpire him with wiſdom to diſcern and purſue the true intereſt of all his ſubjects, that a ſpeedy end may be put to the civil diſcord between Great-Britain and the American Colonies, without further effuſion of blood, and that the Britiſh nation may be influenced to regard the things that belong to her peace, before they are hid from her eyes; that theſe Colonies may be ever under the care and protection of a kind Providence, and be proſpered in all their intereſts; that the Divine Bleſſing may deſcend and reſt upon all our civil rulers, and upon the repreſentatives of the people in their ſeveral aſſemblies and conventions, that they may be directed to wiſe and effectual meaſures for preſerving the union, and ſecuring the juſt rights and privileges of the Colonies; that virtue and true religion may revive and flouriſh throughout our land; and that America may ſoon behold a gracious interpoſition of Heaven for the redreſs of her many grievances, the reſtoration of her invaded rights, a reconciliation with the Parent State, on terms conſtitutional and honourable to both; and that her civil and religious privileges may be ſecured to the lateſt poſterity: And it is recommended to Chriſtians of all denominations to aſſemble for public worſhip, and to abſtain from ſerviſe labour and recreations on ſaid day.

By order of the Congreſs,
JOHN HANCOCK, Preſident.
A true copy, CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

To the oppreſſed INHABITANTS *of* CANADA.

Friends and Countrymen,

ALARMED by the deſigns of an arbitrary Miniſtry to extirpate the rights and liberties of all America, a ſenſe of common danger conſpired with the dictates of humanity in urging us to call your attention, by our late addreſs, to this very important object.

Since the concluſion of the late war, we have been happy in conſidering you as fellow-ſufferers with us. As we were both entitled by the bounty of an indulgent Creator to freedom, and being both devoted by the cruel edicts of a deſpotic adminiſtration to common ruin, we perceived the fate of the Proteſtant and Catholic Colonies to be ſtrongly linked together, and therefore invited you to join with us in reſolving to be free, in rejecting with diſdain the fetters of ſlavery, however artfully poliſhed.

We moſt ſincerely condole with you on the arrival of that day, in the courſe of which the Sun could not ſhine on a ſingle freeman in all your extenſive dominion. Be aſſured that your unmerited degradation has engaged the moſt unfeigned pity of your Siſter Colonies; and we flatter ourſelves you will not, by tamely bearing the yoke, ſuffer that pity to be ſupplanted by contempt.

When hardy attempts are made, to deprive men of rights beſtowed by the Almighty,—when avenues are cut through the moſt ſolemn compacts for the admiſſion of deſpotiſm,—when the plighted faith of government ceaſes to give ſecurity to loyal and dutiful ſubjects,—and when the inſidious ſtratagems and manœuvres of peace become more terrible than the moſt ſanguine operations of war,—it is high time for them to aſſert thoſe rights, and with honeſt indignation oppoſe the torrent of oppreſſion ruſhing in upon them.

By the introduction of your preſent form of government, or rather form of tyranny, you and your wives and your children are made ſlaves. You have nothing that you can call your own, and all the fruits of your labour and induſtry may be taken from you, whenever an avaricious Governor and a rapacious Council may incline to demand them. You are liable, by their edicts, to be tranſported into foreign countries, to fight battles in which you have no intereſt, and to ſpill your blood in conflicts, from which neither honour or emolument can be derived; nay, the enjoyment of your very religion, on the preſent ſyſtem, depends on a legiſlature, in which you have no ſhare, and over which you have no controul, and your Prieſts are expoſed to expulſion, baniſhment and ruin, whenever their wealth and poſſeſſions furniſh ſufficient temptation. They cannot be ſure that a virtuous Prince will always fill the throne; and ſhould a wicked or a careleſs King concur with a wicked Miniſtry in extracting the treaſure and ſtrength of your country, it is impoſſible to conceive to what variety and to what extremes of wretchedneſs you may, under the preſent eſtabliſhment, be reduced.

We are informed you have already been called upon to waſte your lives in a conteſt with us; ſhould you, by a compliance in this inſtance, aſſent to your new eſtabliſhment, and a war break out with France, your wealth and your ſons may be ſent to periſh in expeditions againſt their iſlands in the Weſt-Indies.

It cannot be preſumed that theſe conſiderations will have no weight with you, or that you are ſo loſt to all ſenſe of honour. We can never believe that the preſent race of Canadians are ſo degenerated as to poſſeſs neither the ſpirit, the gallantry or the courage of their anceſtors. You certainly will not permit the infamy and diſgrace of ſuch puſillanimity to reſt on your own heads, and the conſequences of it on your children for ever.

We for our parts are determined to live free, or not at all, and are reſolved that poſterity ſhall never reproach us with having brought ſlaves into the world.

Permit us again to repeat that we are your friends, not your enemies; and be not impoſed upon by thoſe who may endeavour to create animoſities. The taking the fort and military ſtores at Ticonderoga and Crown-Point, and the armed veſſels on the lake, was dictated by the great law of ſelf-preſervation; they were intended to annoy us, and to cut off that friendly intercourſe and communication which has hitherto ſubſiſted between you and us: We hope it has given you no uneaſineſs, and you may rely on our aſſurances, that theſe Colonies will purſue no meaſures whatever, but ſuch as friendſhip and a regard for our mutual ſafety and intereſt may ſuggeſt.

As our concern for your welfare entitles us to your friendſhip, we preſume you will not by doing us injury, reduce us to the diſagreeable neceſſity of treating you as enemies.

We yet entertain hopes of your uniting with us in the defence of our common liberty, and there is yet reaſon to believe, that ſhould we join in imploring the attention of our Sovereign to the unmerited and unparalelled oppreſſions of his American ſubjects, he will at length be undeceived, and forbid a licentious Miniſtry any longer to riot in the ruins of the rights of Mankind.

A true copy from the Minutes.
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

The act for reſtraining the trade of the Middle Colonies, takes place the 20th of July, and not the firſt.

Kent-County, upon Delaware, May 25, 1775.

THE Militia officers of above twenty companies, choſen in the ſeveral diſtricts throughout ſaid county, met together at Dover, and that the Buſineſs of the day might be conducted with order and regularity, they choſe

Captain JOHN HASLET, Chairman, and
Lieutenant MARK M'CALL, Clerk.

The following Aſſociation was then drawn up, and unanimouſly approved and ſubſcribed, viz.

WE, whoſe names are hereunder written, Military Officers duly elected and choſen by the good people of the ſeveral Hundreds and Diſtricts of the County of Kent upon Delaware, purſuant to the direction and recommendation of the Committee of Inſpection for ſaid County, do hereby jointly and ſeverally for ourſelves and each of us, ſolemnly promiſe and engage by the ſacred ties of honour and love for our country, that we and each of us will, to the utmoſt of our abilities, well and faithfully execute the important offices conferred upon us by our fellow ſubjects, and in our military and every other capacity, at the riſque of our lives and fortunes, defend the Liberties and Privileges of America, as well natural as conſtitutional, againſt all invaders, or ſuch as may attempt any the leaſt violation or infringement of them.

And we do further in manner aforeſaid, promiſe and agree, that we, and each of us will ſubject ourſelves, to ſuch pains, penalties, military puniſhments and diſgrace, as courts martial to be conſtituted from time to time of the officers of our own body, ſhall or may inflict on any of us offending againſt the rules of military diſcipline, or contravening in word or deed the true intereſt of America, or the ſpirit and principle of this Aſſociation.

The Convention next proceeded to divide the County into two diviſions, each diviſion to contain one Regiment of men, and then chuſe the neceſſary field officers for each Regiment, viz.

For the Upper Regiment.

The Hon. CAESAR RODNEY, Eſq; Colonel.
THOMAS COLLINS, Eſq; Lieut. Colonel. And
Mr. FRENCH BATTELL, Major.

For the Lower Regiment.

JOHN HASLET, Eſq; Colonel.
WILLIAM RHODES, Eſq; Lieut. Colonel. And
Mr. ROBERT HODGSON, Major.

They then ſettled an uniform plan of their future conduct with rules to be obſerved in every Company, and broke up in perfect harmony.

Publiſhed by Order of the Convention,
MARK M'CALL, Clerk.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated April 25.

"We have our ſuſpicions and fears on account of Philadelphia and New-York. If the great chain of Continental connection is once broken, the conſequences may prove very unhappy—It is the union of America which gives it ſtrength—Any defection, eſpecially of ſuch important provinces, would contribute greatly to encourage our adverſaries and check the endeavours of our friends. I am not without hopes that the next Aſſembly of New-York may be compoſed of different members from thoſe of the preſent. The petition from the Aſſembly of New-Jerſey is arrived, but Lord Dartmouth, on pretence that it would be improper to forward it to the King without its being brought to him by the Agent of the province, refuſes any attention to it. When Doctor Franklin is here, Miniſtry will receive no petition by him—when he is not here, they refuſe petitions becauſe they are not offered by him. However, all this is in perfect union with the reſt of their conduct."

Extract of letter from Baltimore, dated June 13.

"A gentleman who laſt night came to me from Williamſburg, which he left on Friday, brings account of Lord Dunmore having the day before gone on board a man of war at York, with his Lady and family. The Aſſembly ſent him a deputation to invite him to return, and offered him protection, but he refuſed, and pretends to be afraid of being aſſaſſinated. He had diſmiſſed the Indian hoſtages, and deſired them to make the beſt of their way to their own country; two of whom have ſurrendered again, but one of them is not yet found.

Extract of a Letter from Cambridge.

"The Regulars in the affair of Hog-Iſland on the 27th at night and 28th in the morning, had more than 200 killed and wounded, as I have reaſon to believe, while we had not one killed, only four wounded, and not one of them mortally. The pieces of cannon that we had there were amazingly well ſerved, as is acknowledged by the Regulars. The Provincials in general ſeem to admire the kind Providence by which our men were preſerved, for the bullets flew amazingly thick. It is apprehended that this laſt affair has diſcouraged the Regulars as much, or more, than that of Lexington, they being convinced by it that we have cannon and engineers. I heartily wiſh that all the Colonies, by a bold puſh, would poſſeſs themſelves of all the ſmall armed veſſels employed againſt them: This is, I believe, of great conſequence, and would be attended with the beſt effects."

To the COMMITTEE *of the City of* PHILADELPHIA, *and to all others whom it may concern.*

Suppoſe, I ſay, for ſuppoſition's ſake,
'Tis but a ſuppoſition that I make.

SUPPOSE this Major, Colonel, or whatever he may be who is lately arrived from the Parliamentary army at Boſton, and ſays he ſold out, ſhould be a ſpy ſent from the Generals to examine into the ſtate of our affairs; to fix on the ground which can be occupied to moſt advantage by an army, regiment, or party of regulars; to ſee whether we are prepared to oppoſe their landing, or to prevent any ſhips from coming oppoſite the city, which by threats to fire upon it, might intimidate the inhabitants. Suppoſe the Generals have reſolved, if the landing at New-York ſhould prove too hazardous, on account of its vicinity to Connecticut, to ſend the troops here, and that he is ſent on purpoſe to aſſiſt and direct them in landing. Suppoſe all, or any of theſe to be the true ſuppoſition, what then? Suppoſe he and the parol'd Major, (for I hear they are much together) ſhould, by their united councils, fix and recommend a plan for introducing a few regiments to Philadelphia, what then?—— Theſe are reaſonable ſuppoſitions. Generals who could affect nothing by force, have had recourſe to ſtratagem, and may have again. I have but one ſuppoſition; the reſt I leave to your virtue, wiſdom, and prudence. Suppoſe the general deſire of your fellow citizens to be, "*Dent operam Curatores ſelecti* "*Duceſq; Militares ne quid Civitas detrimenti capi-*"*at.*"—*Quid tum?* I am, &c.

OPINATIO.

On Thurſday Evening laſt was married, Mr. GIBBS JONES, to Miſs PEGGY MOORE.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Betſy, E. Chappell, New-London.
Sloop Sally, Z. Shepardſon, Maryland.
Sloop Bentham, J. Rivers, North-Carolina.
Sch. Georgetown Packet, A. Wylly, S. Carolina.
Sloop Dolphin, W. Church, Salem, N. E.
Sloop Joſeph, W. Shaw, Rhode-Iſland.
Sch. Sally, E. Woneycolt, Virginia.
Brig Hetty, J. Lott, Jamaica.
Brig Molly, J. Mullet, St. Kitts.
Ship Peggy, D. Harrow, St. Kitts.
Brig Broker, G. Giffin, Hiſpaniola.
Ship Chriſtopher, E. Edwards, Gibraltar.

OUTWARDS.

Ship Unity, W. Glover, Madeira.
Brig Lowther, J. Smith, Antigua.
Brig Sally, J. Walſh, Genoa.
Ship Charming Sally, J. Steel, Virginia.
Brig Hannah, J. Caſſidy, Liverpool.
Sloop Polly, J. Gatrigues, Jamaica.
Sch. Elizabeth, J. Watt, St. Kitts.

CLEARED.

Snow Sarah, R. Jones, Liſbon.
Brig Adrian, C. Clunn, St. Croix.
Brig Barbados Packet, W. Hawkins, Barbados.
Ship George, S. Martin, Liſbon.
Sloop Phœnix, W. Dennis, Rhode-Iſland.
Sloop Polly, R. Goodwin, North-Carolina.
Sloop Betſy, E. Chappell, New-London.
Sch. Nelly and Nancy, D. Robins, Virginia.
Brig Induſtry, H. Hubbs, London.
Ship Mars, M. Miller, Jamaica.
Ship Biſſet, J. Vicary, Briſtol.
Sloop Sally, T. Roſs, St. Vincents.
Sloop Monmouth, P. Allen, Liſbon.
Sch. Elizabeth, J. Watt, St. Kitts.
Brig Molly, J. Mullet, Ditto.
Sch. Sally, E. Woneycott, South-Carolina.
Brig Sally, J. Welſh, Falmouth.
Ship Charming Sally, J. Steel, Virginia.

FOR BRISTOL,

The good SHIP PROSPERITY, WILLIAM M'CULLOCH, MASTER;

HAVING great part of her cargo ready to go on board, will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage apply to JAMES STUART, or ſaid maſter on board at Hamilton's wharf.

TO BE SOLD BY ISRAEL AND JOSEPH PEMBERTON,

TWO SERVANT LADS, one of them born in London, hath upwards of five years to ſerve, can read and write well, and underſtands ſomething of the ſhoemaker's trade: The other is a German, and hath ſix years to ſerve.

IF MARTIN LAMY, who came over to Philadelphia from Holland, with his father and mother, in the year 1741, in a veſſel belonging to Stedman and Robertſon, and was bound to a carpenter in Oly Townſhip, Berks County, be living, he may, by applying to the ſubſcriber, hear ſomething to his advantage. Any perſon knowing whether the ſaid MARTIN LAMY be living or dead, and informing his brother, at the Mill called New Brandywine, in Northampton Townſhip, Burlington County, Weſt New-Jerſey, ſhall be thankfully rewarded.

JOHN LAME.

WANTED,

AN APPRENTICE to a Mantua-maker and Millener, lately from England. Enquire of the Printer.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the night of the 10th inſt. (June) from the ſubſcriber, living in Birmingham Townſhip, Cheſter County, a ſervant man named JONATHAN ALLEN, born in Scotland, about twenty-one years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, a little ſtoop ſhouldered, full ſmooth face, ſhort brown curled hair, a large ſcar on his upper lip, a caſt with his right eye when he talketh, is a middling good ſcholar and hath ſome Latin; had on and took with him, two flax ſhirts, one new and not whitened, the other old and pretty much patched, a half worn fur hat, a rough cloth coatee not lined, two pair of tow trowſers, ſtrong ſhoes newly ſoaled and tied with ſtrings. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

ABRAM DARLINGTON.

N. B. It is thought he intends for Philadelphia. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to take him off at their peril.

June 7, 1775.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcribers, living near Queen's Town, three ſervant men; one named WILLIAM LANDAW, by trade a blackſmith, about five feet ten inches high, a well ſet fellow; had on a blue Bath coat lined with green, and pair of dirty buckſkin breeches. Another named JAMES YOE, by trade a carpenter, about five feet four inches high, much pitted with the ſmall-pox, is very remarkable for a number of warts on each hand; had on a light coloured cloth coat, and corduroy breeches. The other named THOMAS BIGGS, by trade a ſilverſmith, about five feet five inches high; had on dark coloured cloaths, and a pair of oznabrugs trowſers. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervants and ſecures them in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that their maſters may get them again, ſhall have THREE POUNDS Reward for each man, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM FORD,
JOHN ENGLAND,
JAMES BRUFF.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in St. George's Hundred, New-Caſtle County, on the 22d day of May laſt, a ſorrel MARE, thirteen hands high, five years old, with a blaze down her face. Likewiſe on the ſecond of June inſt. a grey MARE, big with foal, about thirteen hands two inches high, ſhort tail. The owners are deſired to prove their property, pay charges and take them away.

WILLIAM CARSON.

Philadelphia, June 16, 1775.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

BROKE out or ſtolen, out of Tinicum Iſland, on Wedneſday night laſt, two HORSES and a MARE; the mare is quite or near fifteen hands high, about eight years old, extremely handſome, of a light dun colour, with white feet, a ſwitch tail, a ſmall beautiful Turkiſh head, a moſt remarkable trotter; one of the horſes is five years old, of a dark cheſnut, had a docked tail grown a little long, his mane hoged, is fifteen hands high or near it; the other horſe is ten years old, fifteen hands high or near it, and has a nag tail. Whoever will bring the two horſes and mare to ABRAHAM KINSEY, in Market-ſtreet, ſhall receive the above Reward, or for any one of them FORTY SHILLINGS, and FIVE POUNDS for the thief on conviction.

Philadelphia, June 17, 1775.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the firſt inſtant, a likely Negro fellow named BILL, about twenty-three years old, five feet eight or nine inches high; had on his ſhirt and trowſers, old hat, and ſhoes with braſs buckles, and 'tis not known that he took with him any other cloathing. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

ABRAHAM KINTZING.

Burlington County, 6th Month 13th, 1775.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcribers, two ſervant lads, one named JAMES HAMBLETON, ſeventeen years of age, about five feet three or four inches high, wears his own red hair, a little knock-kneed; had on and took with him, a new felt hat, a check ſhirt, ſtriped outſide jacket, a ſilk camblet ditto, new leather breeches, Ruſſia duck trowſers, and old ſhoes. The other named WILLIAM HALL, about the ſame age and heighth, full face and eyes, down look, and has light coloured hair; had on and took with him, a blue and white ſtriped under jacket, a kerſey upper ditto, an oznabrug ſhirt with a patch on the left ſhoulder, ſtriped trowſers, and a pair of double ſoaled calf-ſkin ſhoes with ſquare braſs buckles in them. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants and ſecures them, ſo that their maſters may have them again, ſhall have the above Reward, or THREE POUNDS for either of them, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN HILLIAS.
JONAH WOOLMAN.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD,

FOR apprehending, taking up and ſecuring in any gaol, a certain JAMES HAY, who was advertiſed in No. 186 of this paper, by JOHN PAGE and JOHN BRADSHA, as a run-away, with two others, Francis May and John Hudſon, who are taken up, and ſay that Hay took from the ſaid Francis May when he was aſleep, a blue cloth coat trimmed with white gilt buttons, a pair of white breeches, a blue grey waiſtcoat, two white ſhirts marked with the letter F, one Iriſh linen ditto marked with the letters I P, and two oznabrugs ditto: He had on and with him beſides, a light brown velveret coat and waiſtcoat trimmed with mohair buttons, a pair of dirty leather breeches, a pair of white Ruſſia drab ditto with metal buttons and patches on the knees, two pair of blue grey yarn ſtockings, a pair of ſhoes and half boots, one Iriſh linen ſhirt, one oznabrug ditto, one old check ditto, and wears his hat flopped before; he has light coloured hair, and is bald on the top of his head; he is a Scotchman, about forty years old, five feet nine inches high, thick ſet, well made, round ſhouldered, a flat bluff red face, and when in liquor is very apt to be quarrelſome: May ſays that he intends for Lancaſter and the back woods, and after ſome time for Philadelphia. The above Reward will be paid by JOHN PAGE, of Kent County, Maryland.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on Saturday the 10th inſtant, (June) from the ſubſcriber, living in Hill-Town, Bucks County, an Iriſh ſervant man named RICHARD PURCELL, aliss PURSLEY, a well ſet fellow, about five feet nine inches high, a good ſcholar, ſlow motion and walks clumſy and heavy; had on when he went away, a dark ſnuff coloured broadcloth coat lined with green, and apple-tree buttons, nankeen jacket and breeches, thread ſtockings, and calf-ſkin ſhoes; alſo took with him, one pair of cotton ſtockings and a pair of old ſhoes: He has long black hair tied behind, marked with the ſmall-pox, talks a little on the broague, can ſpeak French, and is very apt to talk about France, &c. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have FIVE DOLLARS if taken up in the county, and if out of the county the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JARED IRWIN.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are deſired not to harbour or carry off ſaid ſervant at their peril.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from his bail, living in Red Lion Hundred, New-Caſtle County, on Delaware, a certain JOHN BRADLEY, aged about twenty-four years, about five feet ſeven inches high, and in proportion to his heighth, or rather ſlim, pretty active, ſpeaks with the broague, of a fair complexion, by occupation a labourer, has of late practiſed ditching and clearing of ſwamp, and probably would engage in a job of that kind, as he carried off two ditching ſhovels; had on and took with him when he went away a beaver hat almoſt new, a new blue lapelled coat, hair buttons with hooks and eyes, a lapelled ſtriped waiſtcoat, a pair of ticking breeches, worſted ſtockings, turned pumps with long quarters, and copper buckles: He alſo ſtole and took with him, a grey MARE, ſeven years old, paces and trots, very crooked hind legs, and a ſwitch tail; together with a young MARE COLT, about three weeks old, of a brown dun colour, black mane and tail, with a ratch down its forehead. Whoever takes up ſaid thief and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that he may be had again, together with the mare and colt, ſhall have the above Reward, or THREE POUNDS for the thief, and FORTY SHILLINGS for the mare and colt, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

MATTHEW WILLIAMSON.

From this ground see, what is put in hazard; not merely a monied profit, but our bulwark of defence, our power in offence, the arts and industry of our nation. Instead of thousands and ten thousands of families in comfort, a navigation extensive and enlarging, the value and rents of land yearly rising, wealth abounding, and at hand for further improvements, see, or foresee, that this third of our whole commerce, that sole basis of our empire, and this third in itself the best, once lost, carries with it a proportion of our national faculties, our treasure, our public revenue, and the value of land, succeeded in its fall by a multiplication of taxes to reinstate that revenue, an encreasing burden on every decreasing estate, decreasing by the reduced demand of its produce for the support of manufacture and manufacturers, and menaced with a heavier calamity still, the diminution of our marine, of our seamen, of our general population, by the emigrations of useful subjects, strengthening that very country you wish to humble, and weakening this in the sight of rival powers, who wish to humble us.

Having been hitherto merely general, I must now descend to a detail, but of parts so large, that each is separately big with sufficient evils to draw the utmost stretch of your attention. I begin with those, which threaten the West-Indies.

To recapitulate the heads of that material evidence, delivered by Mr. Walker and Mr. Ellis, would be tedious in me, unnecessary in itself. Leaving it therefore to its own powerful impression, I here add only a general mode of my own, that of the inhabitants in those islands above four hundred thousand are blacks; from whose labour the immense riches there, so distinctly proved at your bar, are derived with such immense advantage to these kingdoms. How far these multitudes, if their intercourse with North-America is stopped, may be exposed to famine, you have heard. One half in Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands, say one hundred thousand negroes, in value at least four millions sterling, possibly, it grieves me to say probably, may perish. The remainder must divert to provisions the culture of the produce so valuable to Great-Britain. The same must be the practice in great part through Jamaica, and the new settled acquisitions. They may feel a distress just short of destruction, but must divert for subsistence so much labour, as in proportion will shorten their rich product. In fact, why should they raise the latter, if lumber should be wanting for its package to Great-Britain. How vague, how uncertain, how nearly impracticable would be a supply of these necessaries through any new channel, I need not repeat; but shall close this head with another short general state in confirmation of Mr. Walker's most accurate detail. The gross amount of imports at an annual medium from these now unfortunate Islands exceeds four millions: 190,000 casks of sugar and rum besides many other articles, the bulky loading for such a multitude of vessels, more than authorize my assertion. Of these annual four millions the Exchequer receives its portion, the navigator and merchant theirs; the rest centers with the planter; and how distributed by him? In the purchase of 1,300,000l. in our exports direct, and the largest part of 700,000l. more in circuition through Africa for a constant supply of negroes. What is left, considerable, as it may be among residents here, is applied to home-consumption, not with a sparing hand, and to investments, upholding the price of land, and the credit of public funds. At the same time they are furnishing commodities to us of such necessary use, which else must be paid for to foreigners, and with a superfluity for foreign consumption likewise. I avoid comparison; but judge from this state, how valuable a subject is the planter. All these benefits, the healthy progeny of active trade, all, or part must sleep, as in a grave, during a total, or partial stagnation.

Upon the North-American imports I shall only remark, that the most considerable part of their bulky productions is bought by the foreigner, and of the amount, consumed in Great-Britain, the Exchequer hath a capital share. Nor will I take North-America for a companion in my present melancholy walk, because she may prove the only gainer, and as a community become more found and healthy, while every other member of the empire lies bleeding. But my heart bleeds, when renewing my gloomy progress, I turn a view towards one kingdom, a great member, which may unhappily be distinguished above all sufferers in the present conjuncture; I mean the kingdom of Scotland: and among my honourable hearers, they, whose particular attention, I may now engage, have no cause to doubt the sincerity of my feelings. I have taken equal pains with the accounts of exports from that kingdom, as from this. The papers, I could collect, begin at Christmas, 1748, and end at Christmas, 1772, with two years wanting, a circumstance however, which will not in the least impede me in illustrating the progress and improvement of the North British trade. A first period shews an annual medium of about 500,000l. In a second it rises to 860,000l. In a third to 1,150,000l. and in the last for 1770, 1771 and 1772 to 1,700,000l. of which about 400,000l. is colony export, exclusive of Ireland, and the far greater part of the tobacco provinces: where many of my most worthy friends have a property lying much larger, than I chuse to conjecture. To this I add a known export of linen, exceeding 200,000l. supplied to England for American use, The whole may be little short of 700,000l. but calling it 6, I ask, if Scotland can well endure a stagnation of such a value for twelve months to come. Whether their export to Ireland, of 3 to 400,000l. will be affected, and how far emigration of late so prevalent may be extended by the pressure of a new calamity, I will not forbode. Sir, I feel—Sir, those feelings forbid me to expatiate further—I chuse to drop the subject. Observing only, that the colony-export from Scotland is to their whole much in the same proportion with ours, I will now pass over to Ireland.

That kingdom takes from England and Scotland little short of 2,400,000l. annually in goods. How doth she pay for them? A large part in linen and yarn, the remainder in cash, acquired by her foreign traffic. In the printed report to this House from their linen committee it appears, that in 1771, the linen made, and brought to market for sale in that kingdom for its own use and ours, amounted to 2,150,000l. and the yarn exported to about 200,000l. This immense value, the employment of such numbers, hath its source in North-America. The flaxseed from thence, not worth 40,000l. a trifle to that continent, forms the basis of Ireland, and reverts largely in manufacture from her to the original seat of growth. In reply, what is the cry of my magnanimous countrymen without doors? Dignity! Supremacy! The evil hour is advancing, not yet come; no sooner come, than felt, it may produce a discovery too late, that high-sounding words imply no food to the hungry, no raiment to the naked, and that these throughout our empire may amount to millions in number—But new channels of supply shall be found; our potency can surmount all difficulties. It is full time to begin the essay in Ireland, lest during the experiment, emigration so constant there should change to depopulation in the Protestant quarters.

I now return to England, not a member but the head. Her sorrows I will leave to the contemplation of that superior class, which must be the ultimate and permanent sufferer. The sage Mr. Locke would tell the country gentleman, that his visible property, must replace the loss of public revenue; that he must provide for a nation of hungry and naked, or sink into utter debility and despondency; when the sun rises no more on this once flourishing island, but to see the desertion of inhabitants, and a wretched remnant, wandering unclad and unfed in lamentation over a wilderness.

I have mentioned the revenue, and shall now be very concise upon that head. Deducting bounties and drawbacks, the neat receipt at the Exchequer from duties and excise on West-India productions I venture to set at more than 700,000l. and another receipt in the North-American branch at just so much, as with the former may render a total of one million. To that amount the public revenue is immediately concerned. Consequential loss, for instance in the great article of tea for want of the usual supply of sugar, or in any other articles, I do not dwell upon here, but leave to reflection.

Thus far, Sir, I hope, that I have proved what was your situation, happy in receiving from your colonies all the possible advantage attainable in the nature of things. Cou'd our forefathers, the authors of such a system, which exclusive of foreign profit could bring the numerous subjects of the same state in such dispersed habitations over the earth, thousands and thousands of miles asunder, to a concurrence in the extirpation of idleness, in promoting the comfort, and calling forth the faculties of each other; could those venerable founders of a structure so stupendously great arise,, and seeing it brought to such perfection by time and experience, yet find it within the last ten years so roughly handled in a conflict with finance; what looks would they cast on their blinded posterity, almost the whole British people, who on every start of pecuniary contribution from America have under three Administrations been open-mouthed, and are still for American taxation? Let the three Administrations have all the justification of *defendit numerus, junctæque umbone phalanges.* But I, an unconnected man, firmly pronounce, that the consenting voice of all mankind cannot make two and two more, or less, than four; that the *Vox Populi* is not always the *Vox Dei*, and among us upon the present subject resembles the popular cry in old Jerusalem of crucify, crucify.

Yet, Sir, I likewise sincerely wish, that the gloomy aspect, I have given to our future situation, may be all nugatory, all misrepresentation, unintended, but not therefore less the result of error and blindness. Hitherto I have looked on one side of the question only; permit me now to contemplate the other.

It is the general acceptation, that the associated provinces will submit in consequence of the measures taken. The measures I allude to are public facts; and with some relief to my own dejection I apply them to introduce another fact incontestable and brilliant; whereon I gladly dwell for a while: it is a subject of praise, requiring but few words, because it is true. I have named the Romans; we have among us a select body, whom I compare with them, as their equals at any the most distinguished epoch of their martial science and prowess. I will not hazard a panegyric. The grateful sensations of all our memories retain the illustrious and recent atchievements of the British military by land and sea, with a warmth, which would render the most elaborate encomium spiritless and cold. But themselves, lettered gentlemen of England, and versed in history, will allow, that the peculiar superiority, derived from discipline, possessed by them in its highest excellence, is but the effect of human art; that there are left at large in human nature certain sparks, whose occasional concurrence produces operations not to be circumscribed, or controuled by art or power, and hath caused such wonderful vicissitudes, recorded in times past, but, I hope, will make no part of our future annals. I allude to that violent agitation of the soul, enthusiasm. Such vicissitudes, not to be shunned by art or power, merit the most attention, when most is set upon a cast.

Many without doors have treated the existence of this uncontroulable spirit as imaginary. I did not reason with those, who either feel no enthusiasm for any thing serious, or retain just so much, as may be requisite in the eager pursuit of diversions, pleasures or profit. I would have accompanied others more speculative through their several gradations of hope, still disappointed, and still reviving, but for one observation, which I have generally kept concealed, but will soon reveal to you. But for this observation I might have concurred with the public belief, that the capital of a province, now declared in rebellion, would have submitted on the landing of a few regiments; this failing, that other provinces from ancient jealousy and disgust would not have interfered, rather sought their own advantage out of that town's distress; this failing, that they never would have proceeded to the length of constituting a certain inauspicious assembly among themselves; this failing, that the members of such assembly would have disagreed, and not framed a single resolution. This last hope having proved abortive, a new one is popularly adopted, that the first intelligence of enforcing measures, at least the bare commencement of their execution will tame the most refractory spirits. I will here state the grounds of this, and all the preceding hopes; afterwards with your indulgence the ground of my original and continued doubts.

Our trading nation naturally assumed, that the present contention would be with traders in America. The stock of a trader, whether his own, or in part, and often the greatest part a property of others, confiding in him, is personal, lodged in a magazine, and exposed in seasons of commotion to instantaneous devastation. The circumstance of such property, the considerations, suggested by common prudence, by the sense of common justice to those, who have given a generous credit, rarely make room for that intrepidity, which meets force with force. Hence I admit, that the mere traffickers would have submitted at first, and will now, whenever they dare. The reason, why they have not dared, is the foundation of my doubts.

I am speaking to an enlightened assembly, and conversant with their own annals. In those ages, the reverse of commercial, when your ancestors filled the ranks of men at arms, and composed the cavalry of England, of whom did the infantry consist? A race unknown to other kingdoms, and in the present opulence of traffic almost extinct in this, the yeomenry of England; an order of men, possessing paternal inheritance, cultivated under their own care, enough to preserve independence, and cherish the generous sentiments attendant on that condition, without superfluity for idleness, or effeminate indulgence. Of such doth North-America consist. The race is revived there in greater numbers, and in a greater proportion to the rest of the inhabitants; and in such the power of that continent resides. These keep the traffickers in awe. These, many hundred thousands in multitude, with enthusiasm in their hearts, with the petition, the bill of rights, and the acts of settlement, silent and obsolete in some places, but vociferous and fresh, as newly born, among them; these hot with the blood of their progenitors, the enthusiastic scourges at one period, and the revolutional expellers of tyranny at another; these, unpractised *in frivolous dissipation, and ruinous profusion*, standing armed on the spot, delivered down from their fathers, a property not moveable, nor exposed to total destruction, therefore maintainable, and exciting all the spirit and vigour of defence; these under such circumstances of number, animation and manners, their lawyers and clergy blowing the trumpet, are we to encounter with a handful of men, sent three thousand miles over the ocean to seek such adversaries on their own paternal ground.*—But these will not fight, says the general voice of Great-Britain. Agreed. I desire to meet my antagonists in argument upon no better ground.

That exports to the associated provinces have ceased for months is a fact. May not their non-importation agreement singly be a weapon sufficiently effectual in their hands without striking a blow? Why strike without occasion?

To overset this suggestion an assertion is brought, that necessity will break the combination. I take this fresh ground to shew, that necessity in conjunction with enthusiasm may produce a directly opposite effect. I throw but a transient glance on the extraordinary stock of goods, laid in by the colonists last year, though said to be sufficient for the consumption of two. The arguments I shall use, carry their own evidence with them. Let the population in the associated provinces be three millions, as delivered into the Congress, or be reduced to two and a half white and black. At a moderate computation per head the quantity of goods, including all uses besides apparel, is not adequate to half their consumption, which I stated before to the amount of three millions sterling, without separating some considerable articles for the month. This annual supply they never did annually pay for, but always remained under a heavy debt to the mother country, a capital advantage to her, as shall be explained in its place. How is the other half of their consumption, unsupplied from hence, provided with the several articles for cloathing and other necessaries? What is introduced through illicit trade with the foreigner must be paid for in ready money, and is chiefly for the rich and the few. How is the multitude supplied, dispersed over that vast continent, and at considerable distances from the sea? Sir, by the same means, and necessarily so, as are practised in most counties of these kingdoms. There are two kinds of manufacture; one active and systematic, collected under a superintendance, and brought to the markets of sale. The other is sedentary and domestic, obscure but large, could the small and scattered parcels be gathered up for computation, as may be made of the former from the records of public marts. The latter lies among the wives and children of rural, of rustic families; is applied to domestic use, and rarely sees a market for sale. In the same mode the American yeomenry are furnished among themselves. The domestic manufacture must in course be large for the use of such numbers; the active for sale is far from maturity among them; but necessity, urged against them, may extend the arts and materials, already indubitably possessed; and enthusiasm may stamp on their home-spun all the value, all the pride of ornament.

Sir, I foresee, these differences with America will be compos'd, and how—There silence becomes me best—It will be so late, that Great-Britain must receive a wound, which no time can heal—A philosophical sense of dignity must step in under the shape of consolation.

This reflection I wish to obviate, and will state a strong question from the other side. Admitting, if I please, the practicability of the colonist supplying his wants with his own homely manufacture, improveable too by time and experience; yet will not an interruption to the vent of his own produce, and to the profits of his trade, be a loss of such magnitude, as may quickly, and with an intermediate stagnation too short for us sensibly to feel, reduce his mind to a state of humiliation? The interruption, I allow, will be a loss to individuals, large to some, small to many, and operate in degrees proportionate to situations and tempers. The trading class foresee it already, and are humbled enough to submit, if they could. Those, who keep them in awe, the multitude of small, but independent proprietors of land, may feel their part of the loss so light, as not to relax the restif spirit, which they have manifested down to this day; and may be strengthened by a truth too obvious, that America, as a public, must be a gainer by such interruption.

She always hath been, and is now largely indebted to the British merchants; a proof, that the neat value of her annual produce, and remittances through the circuitions of her trade hath ever been short of her purchases here. So far, as this difference reaches, whether small or large, so far, as she substitutes more of her own labour in the stead of ours for her own wants; just so much will be on a general balance a clear profit to her community, while the intercourse with ours is stopped; and a loss to Great-Britain irrecoverable so far, as during the melancholy interval the arts of manufacture may be better established, and more extended in that continent; but if extended beyond frugal uses, the yeomenry there will sink into futile and enervating enjoyments, the source of venality and discord, and in their turn verify a celebrated axiom in politics, that discontent, murmurs, profusion and outward shew are the sure signs of a state in decay.

Sir, you have repeatedly heard before this day of the large debt from the colonists to our merchants; an uncontrovertible truth to the permanent amount of millions. Grieved, as humanity must be, at any occurrence, which puts such a property, and so many meritorious subjects in peril, or even under a temporary anxiety; yet such being the course of that trade, the effect of a voluntary conduct, public policy hath cause to rejoice, at the same time to acknowledge a high, though unsought obligation to the merchant, who by this practice holds in his hand the principal bond of colony dependence, enforces the act of navigation, and becomes in the public behalf the true guardian of that half divine law, the work of penetration and wisdom equal to the great men, who framed it. Illicit traffic is common to all regions and governments, nor to be avoided in any, but by a strict care not to lead into temptation. Upon the whole, no commercial regulation hath been more accurately observed, than the act of navigation, to which the American Congress most intelligibly submits, and which in their deprivation of capital privileges and liberties, enjoyed by their fellow-subjects here, comprehends their contribution for protection; an act, which hath generally been well obeyed by them, and the merchant at home hath made it their interest. A foreign correspondent might account most justly for the neat proceeds of tobacco, rice, sugar, &c. but will not give credit for a stiver more; and for that reason doth not receive such consignments even from the less scrupulous observers of the law. The British merchant on a hundred pound, neated from a consignment, readily supplies the American's wants for a hundred and twenty, thirty, how far is immaterial. This accommodation he hath not, and through long habit doth not try to have from any quarter out of Great-Britain, and therefore chuses to send his produce through her channel; nor will a few exceptions invalidate the argument: and till the awful volume of earthly vicissitudes shall disclose the fatal page, where that Omnipotent Hand, which hath lifted up and cast down the proudest dominion of old, may have written the designation of empire to the child; till then the merchant of Great-Britain will keep the child in all possible dependance on the parent.

Sir, after all, though my fellow-subjects rise more and more in the flattering confidence, that the colonies will not adhere to their agreements, I do not commit myself in asserting the contrary; I do not pronounce, that they will: I only suggest, that they may; and on that supposition have attempted to shew, what England, Scotland and Ireland stake on the contest; nothing less, than a long-approved and successful system, embracing every circumstance of national stability, prosperity and lustre. For what this is put in hazard, I humbly hope, is a question too serious for casuistry; and, I humbly believe, solely to be measured by expediency and practicability under the direction of that great council, which holds the guardianship of three kingdoms, and their boundless dependencies.

Right, authority, sovereignty, dignity, supremacy are admitted to the utmost extent of their ground. Is there not another ground antecedent and original, that from the nature of mankind, there never was, nor is, and never will be a community, who after the possession of benefits, delivered down from father to son for more than a century, will be persuaded to relinquish such possession by any plea of law and right, urged with all the eloquence of advocates? A force superior to argument is requisite, which brings the question back to expediency and practicability.

Conceive not, Sir, that our very thoughts have presumed to interfere with the counsels or determinations of the state; but as the present subject of deliberation and measures is too pregnant with events not to run far into the future, we submissively hope, that the facts, we have produced, and the deductions from them, if not in the present hour, may prove of some utility hereafter.

You in your future deliberations will separate the frivolous from the important, the specious and the plausible from the sound and the true. You, searching the depths of human nature, will not be misled by trite and popular opinion; and, when the force of self interest is alledged at this momentous crisis, you will discover, that interest is not the predominant ruler of mankind—I repeat, that interest is not the predominant ruler of mankind. The few indeed are under that frigid influence; but the many are governed by passion, whose train I need not arrange. Perseverance in acts of violence from one quarter, and perseverance in another to suffer, may be in both the result of passion. Passion can misinterpret words, give solidity to empty sounds, and convert shadow to substance. Passion could give weight to the cry of the church, when Sacheverell infatuated a nation, renowned above all others for solid sense and depth of thought.

To conclude: if, Sir, in any future operation this honourable House may condescend to a moment's remembrance of us, our appearance may prove not altogether in vain. Although there is still much remaining to offer, permit us now to withdraw, unreproved, we hope, by you; but surely so by our own conscientious feelings in thus attempting our discharge of a duty to the public—Over the acts already passed and passing I do not breathe out a word—only a parting sigh.

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* *The following remark might have been trite to the honourable hearer, but may not occur to every common reader; that, if there are any seeds of talents and genius in a country, they are drawn into action and vigour by public ferments and troubles: but might have remained in times of tranquility for ever useless and unknown, perhaps at the plough, under a shed, or among the lowest class of mechanics.*

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WILLIAMSBURG, (*Virginia*) *June* 3.

On Thurſday laſt the General Aſſembly of this colony met here, agreeable to the Governor's proclamation; the Hon. Houſe of Burgeſſes having made choice of PEYTON RANDOLPH, Eſq; for their Speaker, his Excellency was pleaſed to open the ſeſſion with the following SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Burgeſſes.

I HAVE called you together to give you an opportunity of taking the alarming ſtate of the colony into your conſideration, and providing remedies againſt the evils which are increaſing therein; and I am induced to it at this time particularly, becauſe, as the declarations of the King and Parliament, contained in the joint addreſs of the Lords and Commons on the 7th of February laſt, and his Majeſty's anſwer, no longer admit of a doubt that your well founded grievances, properly repreſented, will meet with that attention and regard which are ſo juſtly due to them; ſo likewiſe the reſolution of the Houſe of Commons, which followed on the 27th of the ſame month, will, I truſt, have the effect of removing the jealouſy which has been the principal ſource of diſquiet and uneaſineſs in the minds of the people. Therefore, I entertain the ſtrongeſt hopes that nothing will remain, after a juſt conſideration of the nature and tendency of that reſolution, to prevent your ſeriouſly exerting yourſelves to bring the diſputes, which have unhappily raged between the mother country and the colonies, to a good end; to which the ſtep already taken by the Houſe of Commons muſt be conſidered as a benevolent tender, and, I hope, auſpicious advance on the part of the parent ſtate.

It muſt now be manifeſt, to all diſpaſſionate people, that the Parliament, the high and ſupreme legiſlature of the empire, far from having entertained thoughts ſo inconſiſtent with the wiſdom and public virtue which have ever diſtinguiſhed that auguſt body, of oppreſſing the people of the colonies, or of promoting the intereſt of one, at the expence of another part of their fellow ſubjects, have only been extending their care that the whole, in conſideration of the enjoyment of equal rights, privileges, and advantages, ſhould be obliged, according to their abilities and ſituation, to contribute that proportion towards the burthens neceſſary for the ſupport of their civil government, and for the common defence, which the ſubject of the ſame ſtate cannot, with any juſtice, or conſiſtently with their own welfare, refuſe to grant; the principle of which having never, I believe, been denied by the people of his Majeſty's dominion of Virginia, I hope you will think it reaſonable now to acknowledge the propriety, and to engage to fulfil your part of the obligation it concludes.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Burgeſſes.

No ſpecific ſum is demanded of you for theſe purpoſes, that (as I think obviouſly appears) your juſtice and liberality may be left to their full ſcope, and that your gift, if you ſhould be induced to offer any, may be, in the compleateſt manner, free. The civil government of this country being already provided for, you will only have to declare what proportion, and by what means, you are willing to contribute towards the public burthens of the ſtate, burthens to which the mother country hath cheerfully ſubmitted to ſecure the colonies from the encroachments of a dangerous and vigilant enemy: And I am warranted to ſay, that as it is never intended to require you to tax yourſelves, without Parliament's taxing the ſubjects of Great-Britain on the ſame occaſion, in a far greater proportion, no prudence which you ſhall think neceſſary to obſerve for your ſecurity in that particular can be diſapproved of.

And I can likewiſe aſſure you, that if you ſhould judge fit to adopt the principle, and imitate the example of juſtice, equity, and moderation, in your propoſals, which actuated the Houſe of Commons in their reſolution, declaring at once what was ultimately expected of you; ſuch a compliance on your part will be conſidered by his Majeſty not only as a teſtimony of your reverence for Parliament, but alſo as a mark of your duty and attachment to your Sovereign, who has no object nearer his heart than the peace and proſperity of his ſubjects in every part of his dominions.

I muſt recommend to you to fall upon means of paying the officers and private men employed in repelling the late invaſion and incurſions of the Indians, as I make no doubt you will think their ſervices on that occaſion deſerving of your attention.

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Burgeſſes.

You may be aſſured of my cheerful concurrence in all meaſures, and ready aſſent to all laws, which it may be found expedient to adopt for the preſent peace, tranquility, and advantage of the country; and I hope you will think it neceſſary to theſe ends, that the courts of juſtice ſhould forthwith be opened, in order that the laws may again have their due courſe.

I cannot conclude without exhorting you in the moſt earneſt manner, to enter upon the ſubject matter, now recommended to you, with that patience, calmneſs, and impartiality, which its great importance requires, and to reflect upon the benefits this country hath received from the ſupport given to it by the parent ſtate, which I hope will animate your zeal, now you have it in your power, to reſtore that harmony and mutual confidence which rendered both countries ſo flouriſhing, and, in ſhort, to purſue your true intereſt, which will convert our preſent gloomy apprehenſions into proſpects of peace, happineſs, and laſting ſecurity.

Laſt Monday morning a detachment of cavalry from the Williamſburg Volunteers, in their uniforms, well mounted and equipped, with a waggon containing their baggage and proviſions, ſet out in a regular military proceſſion, to meet the Honourable PEYTON RANDOLPH, Eſq; late Preſident of the Grand Continental Congreſs, on the way hither from Philadelphia, his preſence being requiſite at our General Aſſembly now ſitting here. On Tueſday, about noon, the troop of horſe met that Gentleman at Ruffin's ferry, accompanied by Col. Carter Braxton, and eſcorted them to Williamſburg, after having been joined by a company of infantry, who marched out the diſtance of two miles for the ſame purpoſe. They arrived here by ſunſet, and were attended to the Hon. Gentleman's houſe by the whole body of cavalry and infantry, whoſe very martial appearance gave great ſatisfaction to the ſpectators. The bells began to ring as our worthy Delegate entered the city, and the unfeigned joy of the inhabitants, on this occaſion, was viſible in every countenance; there were illuminations in the evening, and the volunteers, with many other reſpectable Gentlemen, aſſembled at the Raleigh, ſpent an hour or two in harmony and cheerfulneſs, and drank ſeveral patriotic toaſts.

JOSEPH DEAN,

Hath now on hand, a large and neat aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India GOODS, imported in the Fall ſhips from London, Liverpool, Briſtol and Glaſgow, which he will ſell on very reaſonable terms *for Caſh*, at his Store in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

Among which are,

MIDDLING and fine 7-4 and foreſt cloths, of various colours; Ruſſia and Iriſh ſheeting; Iriſh linen and dowlas; cambricks and lawns; gauze aprons and handkerchiefs; 11 nail, 3-4, 7-8, yd. wide and yard and 3-8 cotton and linen checks; a large and neat aſſortment of printed linen and chintz; a great variety of printed and plain velverets; black, blue, green and drab coloured hair and worſted pluſh; everlaſting and ſerge denim; ſattins, peelongs, ell wide and half yard Perſians; ſtriped, plain, clouded and changeable Mantuas; black bombazeens and crapes; crimſon, black and blue moreens; mens, womens and childrens cotton and worſted hoſe; ſtriped ticking and bed bunts; rattinets, ſhalloons, durants and tammies; a great variety of calimancoes; ſingle and double camblets; ſtriped and figured ditto; flowered mecklings and croſs-barred yard wide barley-corn ſtuffs; ſingle and double worſted damaſks and dorſeteens; ſcarlet ſerges and flannels; writing paper and ink powder; mens and womens black, white and coloured gloves; womens ſilk and worſted mitts; black, brown and croſs-barred ſilk handkerchiefs; printed linen, ſilk gauze and check handkerchiefs; hunting and ſwitch whips; black and white blond lace; Hanover lace from No. 0 to No. 6; a large and neat aſſortment of plain, ſtriped and figured ribbonds; crewels and ſamplary canvaſs; childrens red Morocco ſhoes and pumps; London pewter plates, diſhes, baſons, mugs, porringers and ſpoons, aſſorted in ſmall caſks; poliſhed ſteel, gilt and plain metal buttons; ſcarf twiſt and baſket buttons; ſilk and hair and ſcarf twiſt; Leghorn and chip hats; black and coloured ſnail and black fringe; a great variety of quality and ſhoe bindings; a large aſſortment of mens, youths and boys felt, caſtor and beaver hats; ſcarlet, ſtriped, lettered and tully garters; white and ſtriped tapes and bobbings; coloured and white threads and ſewing ſilk; thread and ſilk laces; a large and neat aſſortment of buck, ſhambuck and ſplit bone handled knives and forks; Barlow and buffaloe penknives; cutteau and piſtol cap knives; womens large and ſmall ſciſſars; a great variety of pinchbeck, plated, ſteel, white and yellow metal ſhoe, knee and ſtock buckles; ſilver and pinchbeck watches; common, Whitechapel and darning needles; a very large aſſortment of ſilver locket, gilt and plain pinchbeck, braſs and ſtone ſleeve buttons; China, paper and common ſnuff boxes; braſs ink pots, finger rings and ſugar tongs; cork ſcrews, razors and lancets; watch ſeals, keys and ſteel chains; plated ſpurs, bits and ſtirrups; ſtone broaches ſet in pinchbeck and ſilver; hard metal table and tea ſpoons; ivory and horn combs; tooth and buckle bruſhes; Dilworth's ſpelling books and pocket books; temple ſpectacles of various prices; ſilk maccaroni and ſtriped Damaſcus; Ruſſia drilling and Drogheda linen; rich black paduaſoys and taffaties; black ruſſel; No. 11, 12, 3 and a half, 4, and 4 and a half pound pins; womens black ſilk velvet; womens braſs and ſilver thimbles.

JOHN KAIGHN,

Hath for SALE, at his ſtore on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Market-ſtreet and the Church, a great variety of articles, remaining of his laſt importations from Great-Britain, on moderate terms for caſh or ſhort credit, among which are the following, viz.

IRISH linens, 7-8 and yard wide, of various prices; 10 and 11 nail and 3-4 linen checks and ſtripes; 3-4, 7-8 and yard wide cotton checks; ſtriped cotton hollands; 6-4 and 8-4 bed bunts; worſted bed furniture check; mens and womens cotton, thread and worſted hoſe; mens fine patent rib'd ſilk ſtockings; a large aſſortment of beſt ſcarf twiſt; faſhionable beſt ſcarf death-head and baſket needle work coat and jacket buttons; white-metal, pinchbeck and black horn ditto; beſt beladine ſewing ſilk; ſilk knee-garters; Scotch and ſtitching thread; drab, brown, red, green, blue, black, and mix'd all colours ditto; Manchеſter and fine Holland cap, apron and filleting tapes; nail and ſpike gimblets, tap borers, ſhoe tacks, awl blades, hob nails, ſealing wax, braſs and ſteel thimbles; ſham buck, black horn, ebony and ſtag handled table knives and forks; beſt large ſtag carvers with boſom forks; buck handle penknives, large ſhambuck and ſtag handle butchers knives, Hool's piſtol cap'd pocket knives, womens neat ſmall and ſhaping ſciſſars, taylors ſhears, plated pinchbeck ſhoe and knee buckles, London hard metal large diſhes, pewter tea pots, knitting needles; common and Whitechapel ſewing, glovers, and worſted darning needles; hand-ſaw and mill-ſaw files, beſt refined ſteel plate and common hand-ſaws; worſted and hair pluſh, cord-du-roy, and a large aſſortment of velverets and twilled cotton velvets; ſcarlet callimanco, white and green tammy; London ſchool bibles, and claſped teſtaments; Dilworth's ſpelling books; whip-makers gut and ſilvered wire; 8-4 ſilk laces, black cravats, ſattin and ſarſanet ribbons, womens plain ſilk gloves, cotton romal and printed linen handkerchiefs, fine gold end muſlin; a large aſſortment of London quality, coat, ſtay and ſhoe binding; ſilk ferreting; green, blue, and white half-yard and half-ell Perſian; half-yard and half-ell white ſarſanet; very rich plumb coloured Engliſh paduaſoy, and ſtraw coloured watered tabby; blue allopeen; hairbine, ſilver watches, locket ſleeve buttons, iron Dutch ovens, plate warmers, mens and boys felt hats. Likewiſe, a quantity of woollens, conſiſting of ſuperfine, ſecond and coarſe broadcloths; Yorkſhire plains; red, black, and blue ſpotted ſwanſkin; red and blue duffils, cloth coloured bearſkin, Bath coatings, red and white flannel and baiſe, double milled drabs for great coats, red ſerge, fine blue ratteen or napt 6-4 frize. Alſo, beſt ſalt-petred hams, hogs lard in kegs, and country cheeſe.

COTTON, Indigo, Madder, ſapped and unſapped Logwood, Braziletto, Fuſtick, ground Redwood, Galls, Allom and Copperas, Brimſtone; lump, loaf and muſcovado Sugars; Rice, Coffee and Chocolate, Pepper, Alſpice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cloves and Cinnamon, writing and ſhop Paper, Paſteboards, Glue, bottling Corks, Carolina Pink; Engliſh, rag and Crumb-creek Scythe Stones, and divers other articles.

TO BE SOLD BY

BENEDICT DORSEY,

In Third-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the Work-Houſe.

Juſt opened, and to be SOLD by

WILLIAM BALL,

At his New Ware-houſe of Gold, Silver, Pewter, Copper and Braſs Wares, the north ſide of Market-ſtreets, three doors below Hall and Sellers's Printing-Office, being the place late of Mr. Thomas Boyle, Pewterer and Braſier, deceaſed,

ALL the Stock in Trade of the ſaid Thomas Byles, conſiſting of pewter and hard metal diſhes, plates, baſons porringers, tankards, mugs, &c. of all ſizes; ſacrament cups; cullenders, barbers pots and baſons, ſealed meaſures from a gallon to a jill, bottle cranes, pint pocket bottles, half pint ditto, ſucking bottles for children, table and tea ſpoons, ink ſtands, tea and coffee pots, muſtard and pepper caſters, ſalts, ſugar and chocolate bowls, waſh baſons, bed pans, cloſe ſtool pans, chamber pots, urinals, &c. copper tea kettles, ſauce pans, quart and pint mugs, large and ſmall coffee pots, &c. braſs kettles from a barrel to a quart, warming pans, boiling pots, chafing diſhes, &c.

He has alſo for SALE, as uſual, an aſſortment of PLATE and JEWELLERY; money ſcales and weights, wool cards, frying pans, ſteel coffee mills, 11 by 9 crown window glaſs, buck and ſwan ſhot and bullets, 8 and 16 ounce tacks and clout nals, ſaddlers ſett, tuſt nails and ſtaples, braſs handles and eſcutcheons, cloke pins, plated ſpurs, coral beads, chapes and tongues for buckles ſorted, a large aſſortment of watch ſeals, watch keys and chains, watch and clock faces, ditto hour and minute hands, werges, watch glaſſes, miniature glaſſes, watch main ſprings, jewellers unſet ſtones for buckles, buttons, &c. ditto garnet ſtones, white and red foile, death heads, bruſhes, crucibles and blue melting pots, putty, rotten and pumice ſtone, borax, &c. a quantity of old braſs and copper.

N. B. He wants to employ a journeyman Silverſmith that is a neat hammerman; alſo a Pewterer, if a good workman.

A NEW AMERICAN MANUFACTORY.

RYVES AND FLETCHER,

PAPER STAINERS,

MAKE and SELL all kinds of PAPER HANGINGS, &c. at their houſe in Pine-ſtreet, Philadelphia. As they are the firſt who have attempted that manufacture on this continent, and which has really been attended with great expence in procuring proper hands, materials, &c. and as it conſumes a large quantity of the paper of this country; they are therefore induced to hope for the countenance and protection of all well wiſhers to the infant manufactures of America. They beg leave to aſſure the Public that their utmoſt endeavours will be exerted to excel in neatneſs of patterns and elegance of colour; and notwithſtanding the very heavy expence attendant on ſo extenſive an undertaking, they will ſell on much more reaſonable terms than any paper can be diſpoſed of which is imported into America.

Any perſon who has a farm to rent, within three to ten miles or more of this city, with a good dwelling-houſe thereon, containing any number of acres from thirty to one hundred, may meet with a good improving tenant by leaving a line with the Printer.

BENJAMIN DAVIES,

Has for SALE, at his ſtore in Third-ſtreet, five doors below the ſign of the Bunch of Grapes, between Market and Arch-ſtreets,

A VARIETY of Merchandize, which he will ſell at the loweſt rates for caſh, by wholeſale or retail, viz. locks, latches, cupboard turns, hinges, bolts, augers, gimblets, ſaws, hammers, nails, ſprings, tacks, gouges, chiſſels, firmers, plain irons, compaſſes, rules, ſquares, drawing knives, ſpoke ſhaves, pincers, nippers, files, raſps, ſcythes, ſhovels and tongs, candleſticks, ſnuffers, bellows, awl blades and handles, Turky oil ſtones, ſcythe, rag and ſand ſtones, razors and hones, japanned plate covers and tea canniſters, braſs furniture for deſks and drawers, braſs and lignum vitæ caſters, plated and poliſhed ſteel ſpurs, cork ſcrews, penknives, ſhoemakers heel knives, a large aſſortment of table knives and forks, plaſterers trowels, mink traps, waggon, cart and chaiſe wheel boxes, Briſtol ſteel, Iron pots, baking kettles, bridle bitts, ſtirrup irons, buckles, globe and ſtaple nails, ſtaples and plates, orris, webb, fringe, bridle reins, pluſhes, worſted bindings, whips, whip laſhes and whip cords, braſs buckles and watering hooks for chaiſe furniture, common corks, ſets of caſters in frames, Engliſh China bowls, a quantity of ſtone and earthen wares, &c.

Philadelphia, May 8, 1775.

ALL perſons indebted to HUGH FRAZER, either by bill, bond or book debt, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment, otherwiſe he will be obliged to take a method which will be diſagreeable to them as well as to himſelf.

WILLIAM SHEPARD,

Begs leave to acquaint his Friends, and the Public in general,

THAT he continues keeping that commodious new LIVERY STABLE in Seventh-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia. The ſituation is very airy and pleaſant, the ſtalls are large and roomy, and divided in the neweſt and moſt approved manner, with an air-hole for each horſe; the ſtable being off the pavement makes it more convenient for ſhowing horſes that are for ſale. The ſaid SHEPARD is provided with the beſt of hay and oats, and every other article for that buſineſs. The Public may be aſſured that ſtrict attendance will be given to every thing that can promote their conveniency and accommodation. He acknowledges himſelf much obliged to thoſe who have been ſo kind as to favour him with their cuſtom, and hopes for the Public's kind encouragement, which will be ever gratefully acknowledged by their friend and humble ſervant,

WILLIAM SHEPARD.

N. B. He likewiſe hath horſes and chairs to let, a light pleaſure waggon, and good paſture for horſes.

Newcaſtle, May 1, 1775.

WAS FOUND,

(Lying on the Beach a little below the town)

A SMALL BOAT, with one pair of oars, a maſt, and ſhoulder of mutton ſail. The owner, proving his property and paying charges, may have her again by applying to

EDWARD ROCHE.

Philadelphia, June 2, 1775.

Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds Reward.

MADE his eſcape this day, from the gaol of this city, one ANDREW STEWART, who was under ſentence of death for counterfeiting and uttering the *Fifty Shilling Bills* of the province of Pennſylvania; a ſlender man, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, a pale complexion, and a little pitted with the ſmall-pox, long black hair generally clubbed, a faſhionable ſmall hat, with nankeen jacket and breeches, and white thread ſtockings. Whoever apprehends the ſaid STEWART, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above Reward, paid by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

Philadelphia made RIFLES,

For ſetting an edge to Scythes;

A LARGE quantity of which are now made ready for ſale, and to be had, wholeſale and retail, at JOHN FOX's, Cuiler, in Fourth-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet. It is beyond a doubt that they are proved to be ſuperior to any thing uſed for that purpoſe, they being more durable than any kind of ſtones, and as cheap in proportion. Much might be ſaid in favour of them, but the increaſing demand for them within theſe three years ſufficiently proves their value for the purpoſe of ſharpening ſcythes, and they are warranted as good and as cheap as any imported. Good allowance will be made to thoſe who take them to ſell again. —If any of ſaid riſles ſhould be found to cut too faſt, they may be brought to any degree of fineneſs by rubbing a little greaſe over them.

N. B. A Houſe and Lot of Ground in Second-ſtreet, near the New Market, to be ſold on reaſonable terms, and the payment made eaſy. Enquire as above.

NICHOLAS BROOKS,

In Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, three doors above Black Horſe-alley, continues to diſpoſe of the following curious collection of GOODS, viz.

SWORD belts, buff and Morocco with and without ſwivels; ſword knots, ſilk purſes, table knives and forks, a large aſſortment of the very beſt London made penknives and ſciſſars, a beautiful travelling blunderbuſs, horſe piſtols, elegant ſtone and paſte buckles for ladies, gilt and pinchbeck buckles for gentlemen; gilt, ſtone and pinchbeck ſtock buckles; gold and garnet ear-rings, gold and garnet broaches; plain gold, garnet and hoop rings; a variety of ſleeve buttons; ſilver thimbles, bottle ſtands, new faſhion ſugar tongs, ſet combs and plain tortoiſe ſhell ditto, tobacco boxes; paper, wood, ennamel and tortoiſe ſhell boxes; table bowls, Japan ware, beſt Roman ſiddle ſtrings, a variety of muſic, the moſt approved tunes; German flutes with mouth pieces, which render the playing very eaſy; blank muſic books, muſic in ſheets and half ſheets, playing and meſſage cards gilt or plain, viſiting cards of various patterns, cards of hiſtory and geography with or without Morocco caſes, pearl and other necklaces, ſwan-neck ſilver plated ſpurs, and other ſorts; furniture for coffins, London made ſilver ſhoe and knee buckles; new invented lamps, which when burning reſemble wax candles, and are ſupported at a quarter the expence of tallow candles; pump lamps, globe and bell lamps for halls and ſtair-caſes, with braſs ſcrews or to hang; decanter corks, cork ſcrews of the beſt quality; ſcimmetar and other razors in new faſhion caſes, very convenient for travellers; gun flints, mourning black and blue buckles, ſteel cock gaſte; a good aſſortment of gilt and other canes, with or without ſwords; a variety of watch chains and ſtrings; razor ſtraps; a very elegant aſſortment of ladies and gentlemens pocket books in Morocco or velvet, worked with gold and ſilver, with or without inſtruments; horſe and chair whips, Middleton's beſt black lead pencils, ladies hair pins ſet with marquiſite or paſte, black hair pins with or without heads, boot-garters, tooth bruſhes, a table organ, ſteel ſtay hooks, plated bits, Japan candleſticks, ſteel and other ſnuffers with ſtands, watchmakers cards for windows, cards of ladies gilt trinkets, cards of gilt watch keys, braſs and ſteel jacks, billiard balls, dice and boxes, beſt Dutch wax and wafers; curious original preſſes for marking in a peculiar method, with a liquid that will ſtand the ſevereſt waſhing and boiling, and is more regular and beautiful than the niceſt needle work, as it cannot be picked out, which is often the caſe when linen is marked in the formerly uſual, but now diſapproved method, it is uſeful for printing meſſage cards, books, leather, or any kind of goods, and may be done by any perſon; the improved patent aſſes-ſkin for writing upon with gold, ſilver, common metal or black lead pencil and may be rubbed out with eaſe, its great uſe is alone ſufficient to recommend it to the public, and it is rendered very cheap, as a piece of any ſize or a pocket memorandum book may be had for a few ſhillings that will ſerve a number of years, it is particularly uſeful in hot climates as it is not liable to ſplit or warp; the celebrated jubilee knives and forks; ſmelling bottles, tooth pick caſes, beſt beaver ſtitch'd top gloves, a variety of ſilk and other ſtockings, ſilk waiſtcoat patterns, a very elegant aſſortment of pictures and maps in books or ſingle, a variety of drawing books, a good aſſortment of colours in ſhells or otherwiſe, beſt camels hair pencils, crayons, India ink, copperplate copy books from the earlieſt attempts to the compleating of the moſt accompliſhed penman; a journey through Europe, or the play of geography invented by Jefferies for the inſtruction and entertainment of young ladies and gentlemen; piſtol tinder boxes; John Reed's maps of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, with a book of references. Keyſer's pills, and Stoughton's bitters, which the public may be aſſured are genuine.

This Day is publiſhed by

JOHN SPARHAWK,

At his BOOK-STORE in Second-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

THE LIFE

OF THE LATE

EARL OF CHESTERFIELD:

OR, THE

MAN OF THE WORLD.

INCLUDING his LORDSHIP'S principal SPEECHES in PARLIAMENT; his moſt admired ESSAYS in the Paper called The WORLD; his POEMS; and the ſubſtance of the SYSTEM of EDUCATION, delivered in a ſeries of LETTERS to his SON. [1 vol. 12s.]

N. B. This Book contains the valuable part of LORD CHESTERFIELD's *celebrated letters to his Son, to which is added, ſundry other things as above, the Latin and French interſperſed through the work is tranſlated by way of notes, which are not in the original.*

TO BE SOLD,

For want of employ,

A SERVANT GIRL who has five years and ten months to ſerve, is healthy, and has had the ſmall-pox and meaſles. Enquire of the Printer.

FOR CASH.

Now selling very cheap, by private SALE, at

JOHN HART'S

VENDUE-STORE,

At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,

COARSE and fine Irish linens, sheetings, cotton Hollands, bed furniture, furniture checks, velvets, velverets, Turkey stripes, 4 and 4 and a half pound pins, silk ferrits, coat and worsted bindings, rattinets, shalloons, callimancoes, cambletts, tammies, durants, worsted damasks, broadcloths, cassimers, kid gloves, Damascus, loretros, mozeens, chintzes, silk laces, worsted breeches pieces, Barcelona handkerchiefs, gold and silver laced hats, lath nails, window glass, Spanish brown ground in oil, indigo, &c. &c.

N. B. GOODS for public sale are received and sold at said store as usual.

JOHN YOUNG, JUN.

At the sign of the English Hunting Saddle and Fire Buckets, in Market-street, next door to the New Printing Office,

MAKES in the best manner, and sells at the most reasonable rates, mens and womens saddles of the newest fashions, also foot cloths, bridles, pillions, housings, saddle cloths, saddle bags, portmanteaus, and all kinds of saddle furniture, &c.

Also MILITARY FURNITURE, viz. trooping saddles and bridles, pistol bags and housings, holsters, gun buckets, double and single cartridge boxes, knap-sacks, scabbards, belts, straps, valeses and canteens, &c. &c.

Portmanteau hair trunks for travelling, made of any dimension, at the shortest notice.

Fire buckets, leather caps and holsters.

He has also a large and very neat assortment of saddlery ware, which he retails at the lowest prices for cash.

Likewise black, green, blue, and purple silk velvet New-Market riding caps, (London make) exceeding neat.

N. B. Said YOUNG has several tracts of valuable land in Bedford, Cumberland, Berks and Northumberland counties, that he will sell cheap, or rent on very easy terms.

TO BE SOLD BY

ROBERT MACGILL,

A few doors above the London Coffee-house, in Market-street, Philadelphia,

HENRY'S exposition of the old and new testament, 6 vols. Burkit on the new testament; Calderwood's history of the church of Scotland; Willison's works: Doddridge's family expositor, 6 vols. Johnson's, Bailey's, Young's, Cole's, Boyer's, Paterson's, and Entick's dictionaries; Jones's new geographical grammar, 2 vols. Gooch's surgery, 3 vols. Grant on fevers, 2 vols. Monroe's account of the diseases most frequent in military hospitals; Niecewentyt's religious philosopher, 3 vols. Whiston's theory of the earth; Beatie's essay on the immutability of truth; Priestley's essay on the first principles of government; Mair's bookkeeping; Rousseau's essay on education, 3 vols. Saxby's British customs; Leland's history of Ireland, 4 vols. Dictionary of the bible, 3 vols. Josephus's works, 4 vols. Helsham's lectures; Martin's philosophical grammar; Robertson's history of Charles the fifth; Calvin's institutions; Smollet's and Jarvis's Don Quixote, 4 vols. Tillotson's works, 10 vols. Tom Jones, 4 vols. Spectator, 8 vols. Tatler, 4 vols. Rambler, 4 vols. Guardian, 2 vols. female spectator; Shaftsbury's characteristics, 4 vols. Plutarch's lives, 8 vols. Rollins's ancient history, 10 vols. Brook's natural history, 6 vols. Salmon's gazetteer; Telemachus, 2 vols. Duncan's elements of logic; Messiah, 2 vols. Paradise lost; Tillot on health; Thomson's works; Thomson's seasons; life of Buncle, 4 vols. Prince Eugene; Hervey's Theron and Aspasio, 2 vols. Hervey's letters; Montesquieu's spirit of laws; Vertot's history of the Roman republic, 3 vols. Hill's, Fisher's, Wilson's and Panton's arithmetic; Hawney's measuring, age of Lewis the fourteenth, 2 vols. Seneca's morals; classical dictionary; Yorick's sermons, 2 vols. Fordyce's ditto; Ogilvie on providence; lady's miscellany, 2 vols. Roderick Random, Rousseau's new Eloisa, 3 vols. Julia Mandeville; history of Emilia Beville; advantage of deliberation; Countess de Sancerre's letters; Rasselas Prince of Abissinia? the hermit, 2 vols. Humphrey Clinker, 3 vols. Gil Blas, 4 vols. Campbell's dissertation on miracles, containing an examination of the principles advanced by Hume; Temple's miscellanies; Chapman's treatise on education; Cyrus's travels; a mind let loose; Voltaire's history of Peter the great; Vertot's history of the revolution in Sweden; Pomfret's poems; lucubrations of Gaffer Greybeard; Bolton's illustration of the Christian religion, 3 vols. Hale's contemplation; Rowe's letters from the dead to the living; Gray's works; M'Ewen on the types; Gay's fables; Ramsay's poems; Yorick's sentimental journey, 2 vols. history of Charles the twelfth of Sweden; Crookshank's history of the church of Scotland; brown on liberty; choice emblems for youth; trader's sure guide; Owen on sin; la Princesse de Cleves; discours sur l'histoire universelle, 2 ton. Jest and song books; also a variety of chapman and childrens books.—Where may be had, a general assortment of blank books and stationay, &c.

N. B. Said MACGILL makes ladies etwees, with or without instruments; also Morocco and common pocket books of different sizes, where shop-keepers and others may be supplied with any number to sell again, upon as reasonable terms as any imported from England; likewise slate and asses-skin memorandum books.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late CHRISTOPHER STEVENSON, Tavern-keeper, at the sign of the sloop Friend, in Elbow Lane, Philadelphia, deceased, are hereby requested to discharge the same to his Widow and Administratrix, that she may thereby be enabled to discharge her late husband's debts: And all persons to whom the said CHRISTOPHER STEVENSON was indebted at the time of his death, are desired to bring in their accompts, properly attested, in order that they may be discharged and paid.

ELEANOR STEVENSON, Administratrix.

WANTED,

As a clerk in a store,

A PERSON of a known good character, and something acquainted with business.

A NEGRO WENCH to be sold, fit for the country. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

To all GENTLEMEN who shave themselves, or would keep their pen knives or cases of instruments in the best of order.

The Philadelphia RAZOR STROPS,

MADE and sold by DANIEL CAMPELL, Writing Master and Accomptant, near Dock Bridge in Second-street, which are of such property and duration, as to serve all the purposes of strop, hone, oil and grinding for many years, are insured in the printed directions on each, are also well known to many in the West-Indies and these Northern Colonies, and be particularly recommended by many of the most eminent gentlemen in this city and province.

ALEXANDER BARTRAM,

Next door to the sign of the Indian King, in Market street, is now determined to sell off his large assortment of GOODS, at the very lowest rates for cash; some of which are,

SUPERFINE, second and low priced broadcloths, with trimmiggs suitable; double milled drabs, wiltons, brown German serge, coatings, naps, beaverskins, baizes, scarlet and red flannel, milled swanskin, green rugs and blankets, Scotch carpeting, russels, callimancoes, damasks, durants, tammies, moreen, taboret, bird-eye stuffs, Mecklenburghs, camblets and camblettees, Scotch plaid, silk and worsted stuffs for womens gowns, velverets, royal ribs, white German cord, jeans, fustians, fattinets, black jeanet and lasting, silk striped Damascus, Bengal stripes, Bengals and seersucker, black paduasoy, taffaties, sattins, peelongs Mantuas, Persians and sarsinets; handkerchiefs of all sorts, muslins, cambricks, long and clear lawns and kentings; a neat assortment of chintzes, cottons, calicoes and stamped linens; bed curtain pieces, Irish linens, Russia sheetings, oznabrigs; brown, white and striped tickens; dowlas, table cloths, best cotton checks, linen ditto, fine striped cotton Hollands, and striped linens; an assortment of hosiery, viz. mens, womens, boys and girls worsted, silk and worsted, thread, cotton and silk hose; mens thread and worsted gloves; womens worsted, thread, cotton and silk mitts; mens, womens, boys and girls leather gloves; womens ditto mitts; black and cloth coloured 4 thread worsted and silk breeches patterns; cane, bone and fine ivory mounted fans; together with several articles of hard ware, books and stationary, &c. which are too tedious to mention. Likewise a large assortment of china, glass, Queen's ware, and delph, plain purple and blue and white chimney tiles.—At the same place may be had, American black lead crucibles, and starch by the keg.

N. B. All persons indebted to him by bond or book account, are requested to make immediate payment, which will prevent disagreeable measures being pursued.

Imported in the last vessels from Bristol, and to be sold, wholesale and retail, by

JOEL ZANE,

At his STORE in Second street, the third door above Race-street,

A LARGE assortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Joiners Brass Ware, and Saddlery; also Dye Stuffs, Painters Colours, Seine Twine, Timothy and Clover Seeds, Wool Cards, Glue, Window Glass, Chalk, Slates, &c. &c.

JOSEPH VANDERGRIFF,

At the CROSS KEYS, the corner of Chesnut and Third-streets, Philadelphia,

BEGS leave to acquant the Public in general and his friends in particular, that he has lately erected a LIVERY STABLE and CARRIAGE HOUSE on Dock-street, between Second and Third-streets, near the City Tavern, having conveniency for sixty horses. He hopes to give satisfaction to those that will favour him with their custom, and will gratefully acknowledge their favours.

DOCTOR YELDALL,

Has for Sale, at his MEDICINAL WARE-HOUSE, three doors from the *Bank* Meeting-House in Front-street;

MOST kinds of Medicines, both chemical and galenical: Likewise most patent medicines now in use, which may be depended on to be genuine; together with the Doctor's Family Medicines, which are well known in most parts of the continent, and where any person in the country, may, by sending an account of their disorder, either in writing or otherwise, have advice and medicines as the nature of their complaint may require.—Those that live in the city may be waited on at their houses, and due attendance given through the cure of their disorder, on the most moderate terms. Advice is given *gratis*, to all who chuse to apply; and none will be undertaken but where there is a probability of success.

FOR the benefit of others, be it made public, that I Mary Irons, of Queen's county, Maryland, was afflicted with blindness for many years; I applied to several, but could obtain no relief until I applied to Doctor YELDALL, who brought me to the sight of one eye in a minute's time, by taking off the film: As witness my hand,

MARY IRONS.

FOR the benefit of others, be it made public, that I John Musgrove, was afflicted for a long time with a violent cough, spitting and fever, so that I could scarce stand or walk; I applied to several but to no purpose, until I applied to Doctor YELDALL'S PUBLIC MEDICINES, which, in a short time, restored me to perfect health: As witness my hand,

JOHN MUSGROVE,
(near Marcus Hook.

FOR the benefit of others, be it made public, that I Alexander Martin, of King's-woods county, New-Jersey, was afflicted with a consumptive disorder for upwards of three years; I applied to every man of skill that I could, but to no purpose; and when my money and strength were gone, they desired I might go to the hospital at Philadelphia, where I continued upwards of three months, went through a course of mercury, and tried many other things in vain, and at length was discharged.—I then applied to Doctor YELDALL, who, in a short time, recovered me to my perfect health.

ALEXANDER MARTIN.

FOR the benefit of others, be it made public, that I John Dunbar, of the city of Philadelphia, had a daughter with the deformity of a Hare-lip; I had it cut by a surgeon, but it broke open; I had it cut again and it broke open again; I then applied to Doctor YELDALL, who, to my satisfaction, did the operation in one minute, by the watch, and compleated the cure in four days.

JOHN DUNBAR.

None need dispair, having the above mentioned deformity, for let them be ever so large or frightful, or have been cut ever so often before, they will be done in one minute, and the cure compleated in four days, or nothing will be required.

*** Poor people may have them done GRATIS.

THE Subscriber, who has carried on the Soap-boiling and Tallow-chandling business for some years past for Mr. George Kennedy, takes this method to inform the Public in general and his friends in particular, that he has opened said business in Second-street, opposite the City Tavern, between Walnut and Chesnut-streets, where he intends carrying it on in the most extensive manner; and as said Kennedy has declined, hopes for the encouragement of his friends, as he will make it his particular study to serve his customers with the greatest care and punctuality, and their favours shall be gratefully acknowledged by the Public's most obedient humble servant,

WILLIAM GILMORE.

N. B. Merchants, Captains of vessels and country store-keepers shall be supplied on the shortest notice.

TO BE SOLD,

A STRONG, hearty Negro Man, about thirty years of age, by trade a cooper, but has worked for some time as a striker for a smith. Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, June 10, 1775.

Front-street, between Market and Arch-streets, the Corner of the Passage leading to the Old Ferry.

Mrs. TAYLOR, from *St. James's*, London,

BEGS Leave to inform Parents and Guardians, that she purposes to open a SCHOOL, *on* Monday *the 19th instant, for the Instruction of* YOUNG LADIES, *upon the same Plan that is adopted in England:—She undertakes to teach the* ENGLISH LANGUAGE *with Propriety.—All Kind of plain Work, and to flower Muslin with Neatness and Elegance, and will engage the best Masters in* WRITING, DRAWING, DANCING, *and* MUSIC;—*her Scholars may be accommodated with Board and Lodging, to the Number of Ten or Twelve, and those Persons who favour her with the Care of their Children, may be assured of having the greatest Attention paid to their Morals and good Behaviour.*

N. B. *Mrs.* TAYLOR *makes up all sorts of Child-bed linen, Robes, Jams, and Frocks.—Lady's slip bone Stays, scallops Muslin Cloaks, Handkerchiefs, Ruffles and Aprons, and likewise makes up all kind of plain work for Gentlemen and Ladies, in the neatest manner.*

WANTED,

A YOUNG GENTLEWOMAN, thirteen or fourteen years of age, of genteel behaviour, good morals, and creditable family, as an Apprentice, *for the term of four years, to a very genteel employment, where she will have the opportunity of receiving great improvement, and be treated as a gentlewoman—A premium of forty pounds is required, her Mistress to find her in board and lodging, and her friends to provide her with clothes and washing.—For further particulars, inquire of the Printer.*

Philadelphia, 9th June, 1775.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY, the fourth instant, (June) a French Servant Man, named FRANCIS VILLENUVE, *by trade a Perukemaker and Hair-dresser, he is about five feet, four or five inches high, swarthy complexion, has black hair tied behind and pined up at the sides: Had on when he went away, an old beaver hat, a white shirt and black neck-cloth, a light coloured coat and waistcoat, a pair of buff coloured stocking breeches, thread stockings, a pair of shoes almost new and brass buckles. Said Servant is very remarkable, as his clothes is much powdered, and speaks but bad English. Whoever takes up said Servant and secures him so that his Master may have him again, shall have the above Reward, by applying to Hugh Henry in Chesnut-street, Philadelphia.*

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the Subscribers, living in Philadelphia, on the 4th instant, Two English Servant Men, one named THOMAS BRYANT, *by trade a Blacksmith, about 24 years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, full faced, wears his own hair: Had on when he went away, a suit of light coloured broadcloth clothes, a white shirt, a felt hat and mixt worsted stockings.——The other named*

JAMES JONES, *about 25 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, by trade a Blacksmith, short light coloured hair, stiff neck, a scar along his right jaw-bone, and is continually running, hath been much broke out about his arms and legs: Had on when he went away, a new felt hat, a very dark coloured outside jacket, a double breasted velvet jacket, a pair of velvet breeches, a pair of thread stockings, and a pair of half worn shoes, with a piece cut out of the upper leather.——Whoever takes up said servants, and brings them home, or secures them in any of his Majesty's goals, so that their masters may have them again, shall be entitled to the above Reward or* Thirty Shillings *for either of them, and reasonable charges paid by*

WILLIAM TODD
SAMUEL WHEELER.

N. B. *There arrived here about four weeks ago, in the ship Anne, Captain Fortin, from Bristol.*

This Day is published, and to be sold by

R. AITKEN, BOOKSELLER,

Opposite the London Coffee-house, Front-street,

THE ART OF SPEAKING.

(Price Six Shillings, currency—the London edition being Ten Shillings and Six-pence.)

THE general reception and approbation which this work has met with in Great-Britain and Ireland, not only as a school book, but as a private preceptor in the study of elocution, sufficiently evince its merit.

There are few accomplishments more polite and graceful than that of READING WELL; *yet among the many which are admired, few have been less studied. The author of this work, a Gentleman of distinguished reputation in England, has ennobled his memory by the great pains he has taken, and the judgement he has shewn both in the easy yet sublime rules he has laid, and the lessons he has selected for the purpose of acquiring a graceful elocution: And whoever will carefully attend thereto cannot fail of attaining two of the first accomplishments of a Gentleman, that of reading and speaking gracefully.*

Just published, and to be sold by

JOHN DUNLAP,

In MARKET-STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

THE GENUINE

SPEECH

OF

LORD CHATHAM,

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS, on the 20th day of January, 1775.

Sent over in Manuscript from a Gentleman of distinction in London to his friend in this city.

Just published, and to be sold by

JOHN DUNLAP,

In MARKET-STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

EDWIN: Or the EMIGRANT.

AN ECLOGUE.

To which are added,

Three other POETICAL SKETCHES.

By the Rev. MR. COOMBE.

Nec luisse pudet. HOR.

MADEIRA and TENERIFFE WINES,

In PIPES and HOGSHEADS,

TO BE SOLD BY

MICHAEL CONNER.

TO BE LET,

A PART of a HOUSE, about three miles from Philadelphia, pleasantly situated in Passyunk; very suitable for a family from the city to retire to during the summer season. Enquire of the Printer.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on Sunday, the 21st of May inst. from the subscriber, Tobacconist, living at Market-street wharf, Philadelphia, a servant man named PETER CAPES; had on when he went away, a brown camblet coat and jacket, white Holland breeches, linen stockings, check shirt, and shoes with carved plated buckles; he is five feet seven inches high, well built, full faced, big nose, big mouth, thick lips, big grey eyes, speaks good French and Dutch, but bad English. Whoever takes up the above run-away servant and secures him, so that his master may have him again, may depend on the above reward.

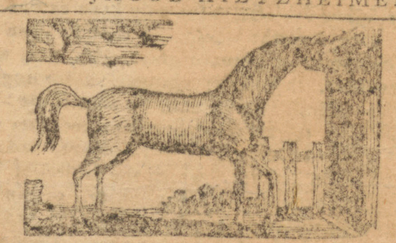
CHRISTIAN GALLY.

BABRAHAM,

Will cover mares this season, at JACOB HILTZHEIMER'S stables, in Seventh-street, near Market-street, at Three Pounds the season and Five Shillings to the groom.

HE is a fine bay, full fifteen hands high, and four years old this spring. BABRAHAM was got by the noted running horse Juniper, who started in the four following years, 1757, 1758, 1759, and 1760, for eighteen plates, and won fourteen of them. Col. Syme afterwards imported him into Virginia, and sold him for 1000l. Virginia currency. BABRAHAM'S dam was got by Samuel Galloway, Esquire's bay horse Selim, his grandam by the late Col. Hopper's Pacolet, his great grandam by Old Spark, his great great grandam was Queen Mab, and his great great great grandam was Miss Callwell, belonging to the late Col. Tasker. The money to be paid before the mares are taken away. Good grass at Six Shillings per week.

JACOB HILTZHEIMER.



To COVER this season, at the subscriber's seat, in Newtown Township, Gloucester county, opposite Philadelphia,

YOUNG VALLIANT,

at Twenty Shillings the season, until the first of August.

VALLIANT is a jet black, rising four years old, fifteen and an half hands high, with a beautiful blaze in his face, well built, remarkable for courage and lofty carriage, and is thought by good judges suitable to get good stock for the draft or saddle. He was got by that noted English Dray Horse imported by Colonel Francis, from Lincolnshire, (Old England.) Any persons that send their Mares, may depend upon their being taken good care of, and good pasture at 2/6 per week, by

MARMADUKE COOPER.

N. B. The English Dray Horse imported by Colonel Francis, was advertised to be kept at the subscriber's, but for some reasons was let go to Chester County, upon Brandywine. In order that the publick should not be disappointed, he informs them of this. Those Mares that missed being with foal by the old horse last season, shall have the ensuing season of the Colt for Ten Shillings cash.

That SPACIOUS English

DRAY HORSE,

Kept last season by MARMADUKE COOPER, in West New-Jersey, and was imported by Colonel FRANCIS, from Lincolnshire, in Old England, is now to Cover at the subscriber's in Pennsbury township, in Chester county, between Kennet Meeting-House, and the Forks of Brandywine creek, near Benjamin Taylor's mill, at FORTY SHILLINGS per MARE for the Season, until the first of August next.

THE DRAY HORSE is a jet black, with a large star and snip, measures seventeen hands and one inch high, sixteen inches round the knee joint, and is perhaps the broadest horse on the Continent. The said horse is much admired for his high courage, lofty carriage, and trueness in drawing, and is judged to be the strongest horse in the province; and can be assured by proof, that he has got the most, likeliest, largest, and strongest colts of any horse ever imported into the province: much more with truth might be added, but as he covered at the same place four seasons past, and is so well known that it is needless to enlarge. Any person that please to send their mares, may be assured the best care shall be taken of them, and any that live at a distance may have good pasture at Two Shillings per week, by me

ISAAC TAYLOR.

N. B. There is divers of the said horse's colts sold lately from eighty to one hundred and forty pounds apiece, some of which seem likely to be nearly or quite as large as himself.

May 19th, 1775.

THESE are to give notice to the creditors of JAMES DAVIS, SAMUEL JOHNSTON and GARRET VOORHEES, prisoners confined for debt in the goal of Burlington, that they be and appear before Robert Smith, and Thomas Rodman, two of the Judges of the inferior Court of Common Pleas for said County, at the house of Joseph Haight, in Burlington, on Wednesday the 21st of June next, to shew cause why the said debtors should not be discharged, agreeable to an act of the General Assembly, entitled, an act for the relief &c. of insolvent debtors.

CARTRIDGE PAPER,

By the REAM or QUIRE, to be SOLD by

JOHN DUNLAP.

VOL. IV. NUMB. 192.

DUNLAP's

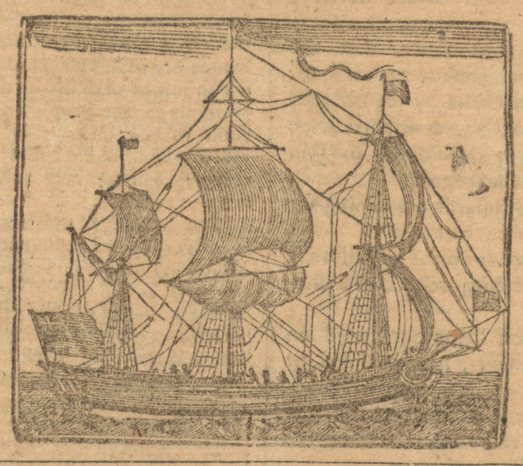
Pennsylvania Packet

OR,

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

THE

MONDAY, JUNE 26th, 1775.



From the PUBLIC LEDGER *of* April 19.

TO THE PRINTER.

THOUGH the whole body of the people might, with great facility get into their power any ſtanding army which Miniſters may employ in deſtruction of our liberties, yet by my advice not a ſingle Briton ſhould be put to the ſword, except in the field of battle, or by the divine law of retaliation. Beſides, were we not powerful enough within ourſelves to effect this purpoſe, we may be aſſured that our own militia, who are the only conſtitutional ſoldiers of this realm, will not long remain idle, or that they will, like hired ruffians or mercenary troops, imbrue their hands in the blood, or ſheathe their bayonets in the boſoms of their countrymen; for our militia ought to be enrolled, and compoſed only of the Knights or landed gentry of the country, and as ſuch their reſpective Lord Lieutenants would not dare to ſend them upon any unconſtitutional ſervice, becauſe by the Norman treaty our militia men are enjoined to obey their Colonels ſo far forth as "*eorum juſta præcepta*" ſhall extend, but not a ſingle hair's breadth farther; for they are guilty of treaſon againſt the conſtitution the moment they paſs the Rubicon. And here lies the great diſtinction between Militia-men and Regulars; the former, at the hazard of their lives, are to execute no unjuſt, unnatural, unconſtitutional orders; the latter, even at the peril of their lives, muſt implicitly and unheſitatingly obey every order they receive from their commanding officer, was it even to lay the whole city of London in aſhes this very moment, or to rip open the bowels of every pregnant woman in the kingdom, their own mothers not excepted. Happy indeed, though our mutiny acts authoriſe the execution of every ſpecies of Herodian barbarity, and Neronian cruelty, yet as ſeveral clauſes in thoſe very acts are moſt flagrant violations of the Norman treaty, and ſhocking to human nature, they are, as I have frequently obſerved, not law, conſequently the King's troops, as they are falſly called, for they are not the troops of the King, but on the contrary the troops of the kingdom, and in the pay of the kingdom, and of the kingdom only, would be highly juſtified were they, like true Engliſhmen, unanimouſly to lay down their arms, and abſolutely refuſe to fight againſt their countrymen, conſtitutionally aſſembled, either in the plains of Runningmede, or in the town of Boſton. Conſcious of the rectitude and truiſm of this poſition, our honeſt brave Engliſh ſoldiery, one and all, grounded their firelocks on Hounſlow Heath, nobly and moſt ſpiritedly refuſing to obey the butcherly commands of that pigmy of a tyrant, James the ſecond, a pigmy, I mean, compared to the coloſſal tyrants of the preſent day. Nor does this immortal precedent ſtand ſingle in the hiſtoric page, for the troops of Cinna, in his fourth Conſulſhip, when ordered by the Senate to embark for Dalmatia, and give battle to Scylla, moſt glorioufly refuſed to go aboard, peremptorily inſiſting, they would not be employed as barbarian ruffians, or inhuman monſters, to ſlaughter their countrymen in cold blood; and this too, even though the Senate had previouſly declared both Sylla and his forces "Enemies to Rome." "*Hoc eſt utile patriæ*; "*hoc civile imperium*; *at exercitum ſupplicio cogere*, "*hoc eſt dominum, non imperatorem eſſe.*" To compel your army to obedience merely by the terrors of puniſhment and mutiny acts of Parliament, this is not to govern but to domineer. This true and moſt excellent obſervation doubtleſs will have its proper weight with our whole military, ſince it is the dictum of as great a general, and of as great an empire, as ever exiſted, I mean Caius Marius, who, though born a plebeian, and therefore regularly precluded from the Conſulſhip of Rome, yet in conſideration of his ſignal courage, contempt of money, love of his country, and unparalleled knowledge of the whole theory and practice of war, was ſeven times ſucceſſively elected Conſul, an honour never conferred upon any Roman, either before or after his advancement to that ſuperlatively imperial dignity.

I have thus laid before your readers a true ſtate of the weakneſs and inſignificancy of the ſtanding army at preſent in Great-Britain, not indeed out of any diſreſpect or diſparagement to them, for I have a pre-ſentiment that the marching regiments and light horſe will maturely conſider they do not receive the King's pay, but that of the kingdom, and therefore properly and ſtrictly ſpeaking, are in the actual ſervice, not of the King, but of the kingdom, and that conſequently, whenever the popular ſtate ſhall conſtitutionally and ſimultaneouſly riſe up in arms, as our glorious anceſtors did, againſt the Kings John and James the ſecond, the regulars have only this optional alternative in law, namely, either to lay down their arms, as I have mentioned they did on Hounſlow Heath, or take an active part under the banners of the people.

This being the caſe, and ſeeing there is no real danger in the preſent ſtanding army, were they even to act hoſtilely againſt the people conſtitutionally aſſembled, which cannot reaſonably be expected, and ſeeing that Lieutenant Colonel James Abercromby, who is embarked with a powerful reinforcement for that army which is to deſtroy the liberties of America, hath actually carried over with him peremptory orders to diſarm the people of Boſton, which is another moſt inſolent, impudent violation of the bill of rights, (for by that treaty it is expreſsly and ſacro-ſanctionally ſtipulated, that every Proteſtant ſubject ſhall always carry arms for his defence) what remains then for us, but inſtantly to put a ſtop to this rapid and all deluging torrent of tyranny? What better advice can there be, than immediately to convene a national Congreſs here in England, and take the field, as our anceſtors did, on the plains of Runningmede, and thus conſtitutionally and effectually aſſiſt our American brethren, whom to deſert in their preſent diſtreſſes, or even not to aſſiſt to the utmoſt of our abilities, would in us be unpardonably unjuſt, ſuperlatively iniquitous, and infamouſly ungrateful; for in fact they are now fighting our battles; it is the glorious cauſe of liberty they are engaged in; the common cauſe and common birthright of every Engliſhman; I ſay the common birthright of every Engliſhman, for the liberty of an Engliſhman is an inheritance iſſuing out of his freehold land, and whether my freehold lies at Boſton in New, or at Boſton in Old England, it makes no difference, becauſe by the ſame tyranny that I am forcibly diſſeiſed of my anceſtral grant of land, which entailed with it a grant of liberty in one part of the Britiſh empire, I may be equally robbed of it by the ſame lawleſs power of the ſword in any other part of the Britiſh dominions. Let us then, here at home, my countrymen, never ſuffer ſo ineſtimable a grant to be tamely wreſted from us; let us join our brother Americans in ſo juſt and glorious a cauſe, and like our immortal exemplary anceſtors, make that King tremble on his throne, who ſhall ſacrilegiouſly dare to invade the majeſty of the democratic ſtate in the moſt eſſential of their rights, the free gift and grant of their money.

BRECKNOCK.

Character of the late celebrated Marſhal SAXE, *natural Son to* Auguſtus II. *King of Poland; from Baron* D'Eſpagnac's *new hiſtory of that Hero.*

"MARSHAL SAXE was of a large ſize, had blue eyes, a well formed noſe, and a noble martial air. An agreeable and gracious ſmile took off from that roughneſs of aſpect occaſioned by a tawney complection and thick dark eye-brows. Naturally warm, he was impatient of contradiction, but eaſy to be reconciled, and as incapable of entertaining hatred long, as he was of doing any one an injury. He was remarkable for ſtrength and dexterity. He would pull a common horſeſhoe aſunder with his hands, and twiſt with the mere ſtrength of his fingers a large nail into the form of a corkſcrew. He had once, in London, a diſpute with a ſcavenger which was about to terminate in blows, when taking the gentleman of the ſhovel by the breech, he toſſed him up into the air with ſo much dexterity, that he dropped into his own cart full of liquid mud.

"Poſſeſſed of the profoundeſt judgment, and directed by long experience, his projects were the reſult of the matureſt deliberation, and diſpoſed with the greateſt happineſs. The ſudden ſtroke, ſecrecy, and vigilance were the reſources that enſured the execution. His converſation was plain and unadorned, and his talents never appeared except when he choſe to give them ſcope. A connoiſſeur in men, he knew how to form a right eſtimate of their characters. I ſuſpect thoſe officers, ſaid he, who are continually aſking for detachments to go againſt the enemy. They are generally like an equeſtrian ſtatue that has always one foot lifted up to march, and never moves.

"Affable to all the world, attentive to the wants of his ſoldiers, but rigid in point of diſcipline, he was both feared and adored by his men. Carrying always a countenance of ſatisfaction himſelf, he inſpired others with that confidence, without which no General can ſucceed.

"Naturally generous and humane, he never put to death either ſpies or marauders. He choſe rather to keep them priſoners to the end of the campaign.

"Above all meanneſs, and wholly devoted to the diſcharge of his duty, he was never known to ſacrifice the public utility through any partiality to rank or favour, nor even through the fear of making himſelf enemies. If there were any queſtion of choice, with reſpect to extraordinary expeditions, he would always give the preference to knowledge and experience. Inflexible as to rules, he would not excuſe in his beſt friends the leaſt default of diſcipline. His only object was the ſucceſs of his operations, and he attended with pleaſure to any expedient that might promote it.

"Indefatigably active, and of uncommon valour, he was, as much as poſſible, at the head of every action, and almoſt always on horſeback. In the more vigorous and important engagements, his object was to ſeize the deciſive moment;—in critical exigencies to reanimate the declining ſpirits of his troops by his preſence. Never was General a greater œconomiſt of blood. When in ſieges, vigorous attacks and violent meaſures were propoſed, he ſcarce ever had recourſe to them but in caſes of neceſſity. He had rather, he ſaid, put it off a few days longer, than loſe one grenadier.

"Valuing himſelf on a greatneſs of ſoul worthy of his birth, he always entertained the moſt diſtinguiſhed reſpect for the troops of the enemy; and made war with a politeneſs becoming poliſhed nations. Of courſe he obtained every requiſition he made from the adverſaries Generals. Nothing could be more flattering than the letters he received from the Generals of the allied army, when, after the ſurrender of Maeſtricht, the Stadtholder wrote to him, that he embraced with pleaſure the opportunity of teſtifying to him the particular reſpect he entertained for his great talents, and his admiration of his conduct and performances. The Duke of Cumberland, the Prince of Waldec, and Marſhal Konigſeg, when they ſpoke of him expreſſed the ſame ſentiments.

"Marſhal Saxe died in the Lutheran religion, wherein he was born. And it was on this account that a Princeſs*, whoſe memory will always be dear to the French nation, prettily obſerved that it was hard the poor Marſhal ſhould not have one *De Profundis*†, who had ſo often made them ſing *Te Deum.*"

* *The late Queen of France.*

† *A funeral anthem in the Popiſh ſervice.*

To LORD NORTH.

MY LORD,

YOU ſeem to me to drive ſo furiouſly, that I begin to fear you will tire your cattle, if you do not over-turn your carriage; becauſe thoſe tracks and fences which uſed to keep other Miniſters in ſafe roads, ſeem to be little more to you than hedges and ditches are to a mid-night hag, when mounted on a broom-ſtick; for you, like orator Henley, deſpiſe old roads, when they do not lead to your liking; and are much more *ready* at finding out uſes for ENGLISH BLOOD *and* TREASURE, than I believe the people of England will be *willing* to help you to ſupplies of either.

But the thing that diſtinguiſhes your Lordſhip from all the Miniſters who ever ruled the roaſt, in this or any other country, is, *your great ſkill in* LAW: I do not mean your knowledge of the laws of England, Greece, Rome, Turkey, Tartary, or any particular country; but your ſkill in ſuch law as directs one judge to hear the charge againſt a culprit, while another judge is hearing the culprit's defence; for that ſort of law ſeems to make out, that a man may be hanged firſt and acquitted afterwards, or be firſt acquitted and then hanged, according as things happen, or *are to be.*

If an innocent man is to be puniſhed, nothing more ſeems to be neceſſary to bring it about, *by ſuch law*, than to finiſh the charge before the defence; or if a rogue is to be acquitted, it may as eaſily be brought about, *according to ſuch law*, by going the other way bias, and finiſhing the defence before the charge; ſo that the ſafety of honeſt men, and the puniſhment of rogues, do not, *according to ſuch law*, depend ſo much upon innocence or guilt, as upon quickneſs in one judge, and ſlowneſs in the other: I therefore adviſe you, to conſider how you ſhould like to have *ſuch law* practiſed againſt yourſelf, before it is practiſed againſt other people.

For I think that more than one or two Engliſhmen have ſuffered by ſanguinary laws of their own promoting; agreeable to that divine law—"*He who ſheddeth man's blood, by man ſhall his* "*blood be ſhed.*"

On the ſtorm of thunder and lightning on Tueſday the 18th inſtant, the day the Generals embarked for America:

THE Chiefs embark, and clouds involve the ſkies,
Storms ſweep the ſeas, and bluſterous winds ariſe;
The Heav'ns themſelves, red with uncommon ire,
Their thunders hurl, and flaſh indignant fire.
Oh thou! who rules the earth, and guides the flood,
Have mercy on the innocent and good.
Oh! ſpare the land, and let thy vengeance fall
On thoſe who dare whole nations to inthral;
Send thy own thunders on the guilty head,
And, to appeaſe thy wrath, ſtrike the vile monſters dead.
But, oh! reſtrain the hand of civil war,
And let thy favoured nations ceaſe to jarr;
Eſtabliſh firm the Americans rights and laws,
And may this land reſound with their applauſe;
Then ſhall our vows in all thy temples riſe,
And praiſe aſcend in incenſe to the ſkies.

HAMDEN.

TO-MORROW,
At ONE o'clock in the Afternoon, AT
JOHN HART'S
VENDUE-STORE,
At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT STREETS,
Will begin the SALE of a neat Aſſortment of
MERCHANDIZE;
AMONG WHICH ARE;
IRISH linens; ſheetings; checks; pins; cotton and thread hoſe; India taffaties; printed linens, cotton and chintzes; bandanoe, printed and kenting handkerchiefs; bengals; ribbonds; kid and ſilk gloves; damaſcus; dorſettees; velvets; worſted breeches patterns; gauzes; lawns; kentings; houſhold furniture, &c.
N. B. No Goods will be delivered until paid for. All ſorts of Merchandize are received at ſaid ſtore, for public and private ſale.

WANTED,
A SINGLE MAN, capable to manage a Grain Diſtillery at Wioming, on Suſquehanna. Any perſon whoſe capacity and honeſty can be relied on, will meet with good encouragement by applying to Doctor HARRIS, in Philadelphia.
An induſtrious Carpenter, capable and willing to undertake the building of a large and genteel houſe in Georgia, may hear of employment that may be advantageous, by applying as above.

A QUANTITY of LONG-ISLAND FLAX,
AND
CHOICE BEEF in BARRELS,
TO BE SOLD BY
CHARLES EDDY.

Very good AMERICAN MANUFACTURED
WRITING PAPER,
And a few REAMS of
SHEATHING PAPER,
TO BE SOLD BY
ANDREW GEYER,
In Second-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia.
N. B. At ſaid place ready money is given for CLEAN LINEN RAGS.

TO BE SOLD,
A NEGRO WENCH, fit for the country, where ſhe has lived for ſome years. Enquire of the Printer.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.
STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Middleſex County, Eaſt New-Jerſey, on the 30th of May laſt, a darkiſh ſorrel MARE, with a white ſtrip down her face, her collar marked with grey hairs, is five years old this graſs, fourteen hands high, a natural trotter, well built, good carriage, and ſome white on her off fore foot. Any perſon taking up ſaid mare and ſending word to the ſubſcriber, to ABRAHAM KINTZING, in Philadelphia, or to NOAH MARSH, Inn-keeper, in Elizabeth Town, Eaſt-Jerſey, ſhall be entitled to the above Reward and all reaſonable charges, paid by either of the above mentioned perſons, or by
DAVID STEWART.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.
RAN AWAY on the night of the 14th inſt. (June) from the ſubſcriber, living near Cheſter Town, in Kent County, Maryland, an indented ſervant man, named JOB HAIN, about thirty two years old, a maſter by trade, about five feet eleven inches high, born near Briſtol in England, and has been but a few weeks in the country; had on and took with him, two check ſhirts, oznabrig trowſers, black ſtockings, old hat and ſhoes, whitiſh jacket, and if any other cloaths not known; he is ſomething round ſhouldered, and ſqueels in his talk. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above Reward, and if brought home reaſonable charges, paid by ISAAC PEKKINS.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.
RAN AWAY on the night of the 11th inſt. (June), from the ſubſcriber in Pennſbury Townſhip, Cheſter County, a ſervant man named JOHN WILMOTH, but may change his name, a ſaddler by trade, about thirty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high; had on when he went away, a half worn brown cloth coat and waiſtcoat, the lining worn out at the ſkirts, old leather breeches, two Ruſſia linen ſhirts, two pair of tow trowſers, one new pair of ſtriped ditto, one pair of almoſt new boots with turn down tops, an old pair of black grain ſhoes with lined tops, one pair of almoſt new worſted ſtockings, an old beaver hat with a white binding hat ſtring, and ſome other things being uncertain; he is a well made fellow, dark complexion, full faced, ſhort black hair, ſometimes wears a falſe curl, his fore teeth rotten, ſpeaks in the Dutch dialect, and can ſpeak high and low Dutch; he ſerved his apprenticeſhip in Eaſt-Jerſey, and knows many parts of the country: He alſo took with him, a bright bay Gelding, a natural trotter, with a ſmall ſtar, cow-necked, part of his mane lately trimmed; likewiſe a new ſaddle, with a blue ſaddle cloth bound with white binding, and a fine broad circingle inlaid at the ſtraps with red ſtuff, a large pair of ſaddle bags lined with linen, and ſuppoſed to have them full of cloaths and other things. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may have him and the horſe again, ſhall have the above Reward, or EIGHT DOLLARS for either man or horſe, paid by
WILLIAM TEMPLE.

By the LORD HYDE *Packet, Captain* JEFFERIES, *arrived at* NEW-YORK, *in five weeks from* FALMOUTH, *we have the following Advices.*

VENICE, March 31.

APREGADI was held the 18th in the evening, when the Chevalier Nani, a man of great merit, was elected General of the Levant. On the 19th the correctors again repreſented to the grand council the project for keeping the golden book open for 20 years, and to inſcribe therein 40 families all noble, either ſubjects of the republic or foreigners, who are poſſeſſed of a clear revenue of 10,000 ducats, and can prove four degrees of Nobility. This project has been long determining, but at laſt the correctors unanimouſly agreed to it on the following conditions: 1. That the 40 families ſhall be ſubjects of the Republic of Venice. 2. That they ſhall poſſeſs 10,000 ducats revenue in Fidei-Commis. 3. That they ſhall prove four degrees of Nobility. 4. That the women ſhall have the qualification required by law, that their children may be able to enter the Grand Council. 5. That the ſaid families ſhall live at Venice, for which a term of ſix years will be allowed them; when that is expired they ſhall pay a treble tax, &c.

Warſaw, April 8. Several magnates do not ſeem pleaſed with the operations of the diet, many have been very violent againſt them, particularly Count Branicki, who in a ſpeech ſummoned the nation to defend their frontiers ſword in hand, offering to head them himſelf; and the Aid de Camp Wilczewſki demanded that the Equeſtrian order ſhould be mounted. The Ruſſians are preparing chevaux de friſes, and the Auſtrians have entered the palatinates of Cracow and Sendomir. Some Pruſſian Huſſars are likewiſe advanced in the territories of the republic, and it is ſaid that a camp will be formed near Auguſtow, in Lithuania, of troops of that nation.

The Diet have delivered a note to Baron Stackelberg the day before yeſterday, requiring again that the Ruſſian troops ſhould leave this kingdom.

Madrid, April 10. As it is no longer to be doubted but a ſpeedy and ſolid peace will be concluded with the Emperor of Morocco, every body is much ſurprized that the fitting out ſhips of war ſtill goes on with great diligence. The King has taken a foreign veſſel into his ſervice, and has laid an embargo on all the tranſports. Several regiments are actually marching towards our ſea ports.

Warſaw, April 11. The Diet ſeparated yeſterday after ſitting near two years. There are five Nunciates who have conſtantly refuſed to ſign the new conſtitutions, and they left the hall proteſting againſt all that had been concluded upon. The permanent council is charged with the regulation of the frontiers.

It is ſaid letters have been received from Moſcow, which mention, that the Ruſſian troops are to leave this kingdom towards the beginning of next month, and that orders have been ſent them to be in readineſs to march.

We have accounts from Moldavia that the Auſtrians have raiſed two bodies of troops in the part of that principality which they have occupied, one of which conſiſts of 3000, and the other of 8000 men.

Vienna, April 17. The Emperor has confirmed the treaty concluded between Ruſſia and Denmark, regarding the exchange of Ducal Holſtein, for the counties of Oldenburgh and Delmenhorſt, and at the ſame time has erected thoſe two counties into a Duchy.

LONDON.

April 29. The Honourable Mr. Grenville, who lately married the daughter of Lord Clare, has ſettled 21,000l. per ann. upon his lady.—The marriage articles are ſaid to have been written on two hundred ſkins of parchment.

May 3. A Gentleman in the city has received a letter from Jamaica, which brings advice, that a Spaniſh man of war, of 70 guns, commanded by Don Fernandon, had taken an armed ſchooner and two merchant veſſels belonging to Jamaica, and carried them into the Havannah. The account ſays, that Spaniſh men of war and frigates are continually making depredations on the Engliſh merchant ſhips in the Weſt-Indies, whom they plunder of what they think proper.

Private letters from Gibraltar mention, that the Spaniards are buſy in augmenting the fortifications of Malaga, Barcelona, and every ſeaport of any conſequence within the Streight's mouth.

Intelligence has been received that two ſquadrons are ſailed, one from Cadiz, and the other from Toulon, ſaid to be bound for South-America, where they are to act in conjunction, in ſome important expedition.

On Friday evening laſt a Dutch galliot was ſet on fire by lightning off the land's end, by which accident ſhe was conſumed, and every perſon on board periſhed; an Engliſh ſloop was in company, but could afford them no aſſiſtance.

May 4. We are told that on Tueſday an expreſs arrived, which brought an account that ſeveral ſail of Spaniſh men of war of the line, and two frigates, were arrived at Old Gibraltar, which belongs to the Spaniards, and is within gun-ſhot of Gibraltar. They are all clean ſhips, compleatly manned, have a number of troops on board, and give out they are going on an expedition againſt the Moors.

Yeſterday at half after three Lord North aroſe in the Houſe of Commons, and in a ſpeech of full two hours and a quarter long, delivered himſelf of his annual budget.

Mr. Hartley obſerved on ſeveral items in the account, particularly on the anticipation of the ſinking fund; and a drew a very melancholy picture of the probable conſequences of our diſputes with America; and predicted, in the moſt poſitive terms, the interference of France and Spain, ſhould thoſe unhappy diſputes terminate in a civil war.

Lord North anſwered him by obſerving, that he could not ſee how ſtating a general account of debtor and creditor, however drawn up, could poſſibly avert the evils he ſeemed ſo much to dread.

Governor Johnſtone contended, though the ſtating of an account had no immediate connexion with the picture drawn by his honourable friend, in his opinion, the ſtate of the nation, which uſed to be generally the ſubject of converſation this day, certainly had.

Yeſterday Lord North gave notice, that the Houſe of Commons would riſe on the 25th inſtant.

May 6. By letters from Cadiz by the laſt packet, we are informed, that 200 tranſports were fitting out there, manning with ſoldiers, to join the reſt of the fleet from Carthegena.

It is certain, that the Spaniards are aiming for war.

And it is as certain, that our want of ſailors is ſuch, that even our guard ſhips are 50 men deficient in their complement.

The Spaniſh miniſtry, on being queſtioned on account of the late armaments, have declined, it is ſaid, to give an explicit anſwer; and reply generally, that their maſter is reſolved to ſuit his armaments, both by ſea and land, according to the preſent poſture of affairs in Europe.

We are aſſured that the firſt act of hoſtility in America, will be begun by government, as there are particular orders to ſecure the *Delegates*.

It may be depended on that the Spaniards have at this time at Cadiz, Carthagena, and Barcelona, above fifty men of war ready for ſea at a day's warning.

A report was current laſt night, that advice was yeſterday received, that an armed veſſel having been appointed to cruize of Cadiz, the Spaniſh Commander at that port ſent out a man of war, which took the Engliſh veſſel, and carried her into the Bay.

The LORD MAYOR'S ANSWER *to* LORD HERTFORD'S LETTER.

My Lord, Manſion Houſe, May 2, 1775.

IT is impoſſible for me to expreſs, or conceal, the extreme aſtoniſhment and grief I felt at the notice your Lordſhip's letter gave me, as Chief Magiſtrate of the city, "That for the future his "Majeſty would not receive on the throne, any "addreſs, remonſtrance, and petition, but from "the body corporate of the city."

I entreat your Lordſhip to lay me with all humility at the King's feet, and, as I have now the honor to be Chief Magiſtrate, in my name to ſupplicate his Majeſty's juſtice and goodneſs in behalf of the Livery of London, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to revoke an order, highly injurious to their rights and privileges, which in this inſtance have been conſtantly reſpected and carefully preſerved by all his Royal Predeceſſors. The Livery of London, my Lord, have approved themſelves the zealous friends of liberty and the proteſtant ſucceſſion. They have ſteadily purſued only thoſe meaſures, which were calculated to ſecure the free conſtitution of this country, and this your Lordſhip well knows has created them the hatred of all the partizans of the exiled and proſcribed family. They form the great and powerful body of the Corporation, in whom moſt important powers are veſted, the election of the firſt magiſtrate, the Sheriffs, the Chamberlain, the Auditors of the Receipt and Expenditure of their Revenues, and of the four Members, who repreſent in Parliament the capital of this vaſt Empire. The full Body Corporate never aſſemble, nor could they legally act together as one great aggregate body, for by the conſtitution of the city, particular and diſtinct privileges are reſerved to the various members of the Corporation, to the Freemen, to the Livery Men, to the Common Council, to the Court of Aldermen. His Majeſty's Solicitor General, Mr. Wedderburne, was conſulted by the city in the year 1771, reſpecting the legality of common Halls, and the remonſtrances of the Livery. In conjunction with Mr. Serjeant Glynn, Mr Dunning, and Mr. Nugent, he gave an opinion, which I have the honor of tranſcribing from our record.

"We apprehend that the head officer of every "corporation may convene the body, or any claſs "of it, whenever he thinks proper—that the Lord "Mayor for the time being, may, of his own au"thority, legally call a common Hall; and *we ſee "no legal objection to his calling the two laſt*—we con"ceive it to be the duty of the proper officers of the "ſeveral companies, to whom precepts for the pur"poſe of ſummoning their reſpective Liveries have "been uſually directed, to execute thoſe precepts; "and that a wilful refuſal on their part is an of"fence punithable by diſfranchiſement."

The city, my Lord, have been careful that all their proceedings ſhould be grounded in the true principles of law and the conſtitution. Notwithſtanding it is the clear right of the ſubject to petition the King for the redreſs of grievances; a right which ſo many thouſands of our fellow ſubjects, my Lord, have juſtly thought it their duty very frequently to exerciſe in the laſt ten years, yet the city, from exceſs of caution, took a great legal opinion in the caſe, and I find the following words entered in their journals by the expreſs order of the Common Hall.

"The Livery of London, legally aſſembled in "Common Hall, either on Midſummer, Michael"mas, or any other day, have an undoubted right "to take into conſideration any matter of public "grievance they may think proper. *It is beyond "diſpute that the right is inherent in them.*" A Jury have likewiſe declared this in a ſolemn verdict.

I have been thus particular, my Lord, on this ſubject from our records, becauſe I differ in one point from the laſt opinion, which I quoted; for I know there is no right or privilege of this free people, or of mankind, but what has been *diſputed*, and even *denied*, by penſioned pens and tongues in the ſervice of the arbitrary Miniſters of arbitrary Kings.

Your Lordſhip I am ſure will now no longer ſuffer a doubt to remain in your mind as to the legality of Common Halls, or of their extenſive powers, and therefore I preſume to lay claim on behalf of the Livery of London to the ancient privilege of preſenting to the King on the throne any addreſs, petition, or remonſtrance. In this manner have the addreſſes of the Livery conſtantly been received both by his preſent Majeſty and all his Royal Predeceſſors, the Kings of England. On the moſt exact reſearch I do not find a ſingle inſtance to the contrary. This immemorial uſage in the opinion of the ableſt Lawyers gives an abſolute right, and is as little ſubject to controverſy as any fair and juſt prerogative of the Crown. Other rights and privileges of the city have been invaded by deſpotic Monarchs, by ſeveral of the accurſed race of the Stuarts, but this in no period of our hiſtory. It has not even been brought into queſtion till the preſent inauſpicious æra. I have an entire confidence, my Lord, that a right left uninvaded by every Tyrant of the Tarquin race, will be ſacredly preſerved under the government of our preſent Sovereign, becauſe his Majeſty is perfectly informed that in conſequence of their expulſion his family was choſen to protect and defend the rights of a free people, whom they endeavoured to enſlave.

I cannot eſcape your Lordſhip's recollection, that at all times, when the privileges of the Capital were attacked, very fatal conſequences enſued. The invaſion of the Liberties of the Nation we have generally ſeen preceded by attempts on the franchiſes of the firſt city in the Kingdom, and the ſhock has ſpread from the centre to the moſt diſtant point of the circumference of this wide-extended empire. I hope his Majeſty's goodneſs will revoke an order, which might perhaps in this light be conſidered as ominous to the people at large, no leſs than injurious to the citizens of this metropolis. Such a meaſure only could quiet the alarm, which has already ſpread too far, and given gloomy apprehenſions of futurity.

The privilege, my Lord, for which I contend, is of very great moment, and peculiarly ſtriking. When his Majeſty receives on the throne any addreſs, it is read by the proper officer to the King in the preſence of the petitioners. They have the ſatisfaction of knowing that their Sovereign has heard their complaints. They receive an anſwer. If the ſame addreſs is preſented at a levee, or in any other mode, no anſwer is given. A ſuſpicion may ariſe, that the addreſs is never heard or read, becauſe it is only received, and immediately delivered to the Lord in waiting. If he is tolerably verſed in the ſupple, inſinuating arts practiſed in the magic circle of a Court, he will take care never to remind his Prince of any diſagreeable and diſguſting, however important and wholeſome, truths. He will ſtrangle in its birth the fair offſpring of liberty, becauſe its cries might awaken and alarm the parent, and thus the common father of all his people may remain equally ignorant and unhappy in his moſt weighty concerns.

Important truths, my Lord, were the foundation of the laſt humble addreſs, remonſtrance, and petition to the King, reſpecting our brave fellow-ſubjects in America. The greatneſs as well as goodneſs of the cauſe, and the horrors of an approaching civil war, juſtified our application to the throne. It comprehended every thing intereſting to us as a free and commercial people, the firſt principles of our common liberty, and the immenſe advantages of the only trade we enjoy unrivalled by other nations. I greatly fear, that your Lordſhip's letter immediately following his Majeſty's unfavourable anſwer to the remonſtrance, will be conſidered as a freſh mark of the King's anger againſt our unhappy brethren, as well as of his diſpleaſure againſt the faithful citizens of his capital. The Livery, poſſeſſing the pureſt intentions, the moſt noble and exalted views for the public good, will comfort themſelves with the appeal to that juſtice in the Sovereign's heart, which cannot fail of ſoon reſtoring them to the royal favour, but the Americans may be driven to deſpair, unleſs a merciful Providence ſhould graciouſly interpoſe, and change the obdurate hearts of thoſe unjuſt and wicked Miniſters, who have been ſo long permitted by divine vengeance to be a ſcourge both to us and our brethren. The true friends of Liberty I am ſure will not be remiſs in their duty. I doubt not, my Lord, from that love of your country, and zeal for his Majeſty's glory, which have equally diſtinguiſhed your Lordſhip, that the Livery of London will have your hearty concurrence with them, as well as your powerful interceſſion with the King for the revocation of the late order. Such a conduct will ſecure to your Lordſhip the eſteem and affection of all good men, and add to the unfeigned reſpect, with which I have the honour to be, My Lord,

Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient humble Servant,
JOHN WILKES.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Hertford, Lord Chamberlain of the King's Houſehold.

WILLIAMSBURG.

To his Excellency JOHN *Earl of* DUNMORE, *his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the Colony and Dominion of* Virginia, *and Vice-Admiral of the ſame.*

The ADDRESS of the Houſe of Burgeſſes.

WE his Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Burgeſſes of Virginia, now met in General Aſſembly, have taken into our conſideration the joint addreſs of the two Houſes of parliament, his Majeſty's anſwer, and the reſolution of the Commons, which your Lordſhip has been pleaſed to lay before us. Wiſhing nothing ſo ſincerely as the perpetual continuance of that brotherly love, which we bear to our fellow-ſubjects of Great-Britain, and ſtill continuing to hope and believe that they do not approve the meaſures which have ſo long oppreſſed their brethren in America, we were pleaſed to receive your Lordſhip's notification that a benevolent tender had at length been made by the Britiſh Houſe of Commons towards bringing to a good end our unhappy diſputes with the Mother Country.—Next to the poſſeſſion of Liberty, my Lord, we ſhould conſider ſuch a reconciliation as the greateſt of all human bleſſings. With theſe diſpoſitions we entered into conſideration of that reſolution; we examined it minutely; we viewed it in every point of light in which we were able to place it, and with pain and diſappointment we muſt ultimately declare, it only changes the form of oppreſſion, without lightening its burthen.—We cannot, my Lord, cloſe with the terms of that reſolution for theſe reaſons.

Becauſe the Britiſh parliament has no right to intermeddle with the ſupport of civil government in the Colonies. For us, not for them, has government been inſtituted here. Agreeable to our ideas, proviſion has been made for ſuch officers as we think neceſſary for the adminiſtration of public affairs; and we cannot conceive that any other legiſlature has a right to preſcribe either the number or pecuniary appointments of our offices. As a proof that the claim of parliament, to interfere in the neceſſary proviſions for the ſupport of civil government, is novel and of a late date, we take leave to refer to an act of our Aſſembly, paſſed ſo long ſince as the thirty-ſecond year of the reign of King Charles the Second, entitled, "An act "for raiſing a public revenue, and for the better "ſupport of the government of this his Majeſty's "colony of Virginia." This act was brought over by Lord Culpeper, then Governor, under the great ſeal of England, and was enacted in the name of the "King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by "and with the conſent of the General Aſſembly."

Becauſe, to render perpetual our exemption from an unjuſt taxation, we muſt ſaddle ourſelves with a perpetual tax adequate to the expectations and ſubject to the diſpoſal of parliament alone.—Whereas we have right to give our money, as the parliament do theirs, without coertion, from time to time, as public exigencies may require. We conceive that we alone are the judges of the condition, circumſtances, and ſituation of our people, as the parliament are of theirs. It is not merely the mode of raiſing, but the freedom of granting our money for which we have contended. Without this we poſſeſs no check on the royal prerogative; and, what muſt be lamented by dutiful and loyal ſubjects, we ſhould be ſtript of the only means as well of recommending this country to the favours of our moſt gracious Sovereign, as of ſtrengthening thoſe bands of amity with our fellow ſubjects, which we would wiſh to remain indiſſoluble.

Becauſe on our undertaking to grant money, as is propoſed, the Commons only reſolve to forbear levying pecuniary taxes on us; ſtill leaving unrepealed their ſeveral acts paſſed for the purpoſes of reſtraining the trade, and altering the form of government of the eaſtern colonies; extending the boundaries, and changing the government and religion of Quebec; enlarging the juriſdiction of the courts of admralty, taking from us the right of trial by jury, and tranſporting us into other countries to be tried for criminal offences. Standing armies too are ſtill to be kept among us, and the other numerous grievances of which ourſelves and ſiſter colonies, ſeparately and by our repreſentatives in General Congreſs, have ſo often complained, are ſtill to continue without redreſs.

Becauſe at the very time of requiring from us grants of money, they are making diſpoſition to invade us with large armaments by ſea and land, which is a ſtile of aſking gifts not reconcileable to our freedom. They are alſo proceeding to a repetition of injury, by paſſing acts for reſtraining the commerce and fiſheries of the provinces of New-England, and for prohibiting the trade of the other colonies with all parts of the world, except the iſlands of Great-Britain, Ireland, and the Weſt-Indies. This ſeems to beſpeak no intention to diſcontinue the exerciſe of this uſurped power over us in future.

Becauſe on our agreeing to contribute our proportion towards the common defence, they do not propoſe to lay open to us a free trade with all the world; whereas to us it appears juſt, that thoſe who bear equally the burthens of government, ſhould equally participate of its benefits. Either be contented with the monopoly of our trade, which brings greater loſs to us and benefit to them, than the amount of our proportional contributions to the common defence; or, if the latter be preferred, relinquiſh the former, and do not propoſe, by holding forth, to exact from us double contributions. Yet we would remind government, that, on former emergencies, when called upon as a free people, however cramped by this monopoly in our reſources of wealth, we have liberally contributed to the common defence. Be aſſured then, that we ſhall be generous in future as in paſt times, diſdaining the ſhackles of proportion, when called to our free ſtation in the general ſyſtem of the empire.

Becauſe the propoſition now made to us, involves the intereſt of all the other colonies. We are now repreſented in General Congreſs by members approved by this Houſe, where our former union, it is hoped, will be ſo ſtrongly cemented that no partial applications can produce the ſlighteſt departure from the common cauſe.—We conſider ourſelves as bound in honour, as well as intereſt, to ſhare one general fate with our ſiſter colonies, and ſhould hold ourſelves baſe deſerters of that union, to which we have acceded, were we to agree on any meaſures diſtinct and apart from them.

There was indeed a plan of accommodation offered in parliamant, which, though not entirely equal to the terms we had a right to aſk, yet differed but in few points from what the General Congreſs had held out. Had Parliament been diſpoſed ſincerely, as we are, to bring about a reconciliation, reaſonable men had hoped that by meeting us on this ground, ſomething might have been done. Lord Chatham's bill on the one part, and the terms of the Congreſs on the other, would have formed a baſis for negotiation, which a ſpirit of accommodation on both ſides might perhaps have reconciled. It came recommended too from one, whoſe ſucceſsful experience in the art of government ſhould have enſured it to ſome attention from thoſe to whom it was tendered.—He had ſhewn to the world that Great-Britain, with her colonies, united firmly, under a juſt and honeſt government, formed a power which might bid defiance to the moſt potent enemies. With a change of miniſters, however, a total change of meaſures took place; the component parts of the empire have from that moment been falling aſunder, and a total annihilation of its weight in the political ſcale of the world, ſeems juſtly to be apprehended.

Theſe, my Lord, are our ſentiments on this important ſubject, which we offer only as an individual part of the whole empire. Final determination we leave to the General Congreſs now ſitting, before whom we ſhall lay the papers your Lordſhip has communicated to us. To their wiſdom we commit the improvement of this important advance; if it can be wrought into any good, we are aſſured they will do it. To them alſo we refer the diſcovery of that proper method of repreſenting our well founded grievances, which your Lordſhip aſſures us will meet with the attention and regard ſo juſtly due to them. For ourſelves, we have exhauſted every mode of application, which our invention could ſuggeſt as proper and promiſing. We have decently remonſtrated with parliament, they have added new injuries to the old; we have wearied our King with ſupplications, he has not deigned to anſwer us; we have appealed to the native honour and juſtice of the Britiſh nation, their efforts in our favour have been hitherto ineffectual. What then remains to be done? That we commit our injuries to the even handed juſtice of that Being who doth no wrong, earneſtly beſeeching him to [illegible] the counſels, and proſper the [illegible] to whom America hath confided her [illegible] through their wiſe direction we [illegible] united the bleſſings of liberty, [illegible] mony with Great-Britain.

CAMBRIDGE, June 25.

[The following infamous Proclamation has been handed about here, and is now re-printed to satisfy the curiosity of the Public.]

By his Excellency the Hon. THOMAS GAGE, *Esq; Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over his Majesty's province of* Massachusetts-Bay, *and Vice Admiral of the same.*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the infatuated multitudes, who have long suffered themselves to be conducted by certain well known incendiaries and traitors, in a fatal progression of crimes, against the constitutional authority of the state, have at length proceeded to avowed rebellion; and the good effects which were expected to arise from the patience and lenity of the King's government, have been often frustrated, and are now rendered hopeless, by the influence of the same evil counsels; it only remains for those who are entrusted with supreme rule, as well for the punishment of the guilty, as the protection of the well affected, to prove they do not bear the sword in vain.

The infringements which have been committed upon the most sacred rights of the crown and people of Great Britain, are too many to enumerate on one side, and are all too atrocious to be palliated on the other. All unprejudiced people who have been witnesses of the late transactions, in this and the neighbouring provinces, will find upon a transient review, marks of premeditation and conspiracy, that would justify the fulness of chastisement: And even those who are least acquainted with facts cannot fail to receive a just impression of their enormity, in proportion as they discover the arts and assiduity by which they have been falsified or concealed. The authors of the present unnatural revolt never daring to trust their cause or their actions, to the judgment of an impartial public, or even to the dispassionate reflection of their followers, have uniformly placed their chief confidence in the suppression of truth: And while indefatigable and shameless pains have been taken to obstruct every appeal to the real interest of the people of America; the grossest forgeries, calumnies and absurdities that ever insulted human understanding, have been imposed upon their credulity. The Press, that distinguished appendage of public Liberty, and when fairly and impartially employed its best support, has been invariably prostituted to the most contrary purposes; the animated language of ancient and virtuous times, calculated to vindicate and promote the just rights and interest of mankind, have been applied to countenance the most abandoned violation of those sacred blessings; and not only from the flagitious prints, but from the popular harangues of the times, men have been taught to depend upon activity in treason, for the security of their persons and properties; till to compleat the horrid profanation of terms, and of ideas, the name of God, has been introduced in the pulpits to excite and justify devastation and massacre.

The minds of men having been thus gradually prepared for the worst extremities, a number of armed persons, to the amount of many thousands, assembled on the 19th of April last, and from behind walls and lurking holes, attacked a detatchment of the King's troops, who not expecting so consummate an act of phrenzy, unprepared for vengeance, and willing to decline it, made use of their arms only in their own defence. Since that period, the rebels, deriving confidence from impunity, have added insult to outrage; have repeatedly fired upon the King's ships and subjects, with cannon and small arms, have possessed the roads and other communications, by which the town of Boston was supplied with provisions; and with a preposterous parade of military arrangements, they affected to hold the army besieged; while part of their body make daily and indiscriminate invasions upon private property, and, with a wantonness of cruelty, ever incident to lawless tumult, carry depredation and distress wherever they turn their steps. The actions of the 19th of April are of such notoriety, as must baffle all attempts to contradict them, and the flames of buildings and other property from the islands and adjacent country, for some weeks past, spread melancholy confirmation of the subsequent assertions.

In this exigency of complicated calamities, I avail myself of the last effort within the bounds of my duty, to spare the effusion of blood; to offer, and I do hereby, in his Majesty's name, offer and promise his most gracious pardon to all persons who shall forthwith lay down their arms, and return to the duties of peaceable subjects, excepting only from the benefit of such pardon, *Samuel Adams* and *John Hancock*, whose offences are of too flagitious a nature to admit of any other consideration than that of condign punishment.

And to the end that no person within the limits of this proffered mercy, may plead ignorance of the consequences of refusing it, I, by these presents, proclaim not only the persons above named and excepted, but also all their adherents associates and abettors, meaning to comprehend in those terms, all and every person and persons, of what class, denomination or description soever who have appeared in arms against the King's government, and shall not lay down the same as aforementioned; and likewise all such as shall so take arms after the date hereof, or who shall in any wise protect or conceal such offenders, or assist them with money, provision, cattle, arms, ammunition, carriages, or any other necessaries for subsistence or offence; or shall hold secret correspondence with them by letter, message, signal, or otherwise, to be rebels and traitors, and as such to be treated.

AND WHEREAS, during the continuance of the present unnatural rebellion, justice cannot be administred by the common law of the land, the course whereof has, for a long time past, been violently impeded and wholly interrupted; from whence results a necessity for using and exercising the Law Martial; I have therefore thought fit, by the authority vested in me, by the royal charter to this province, to publish, and I do hereby publish, proclaim, and order the use and exercise of the Law Martial, within and throughout this Province, for so long time as the present unhappy occasion shall necessarily require; whereof all persons are hereby required to take notice, and govern themselves, as well to maintain order and regularity among the peaceable inhabitants of the Province, as to resist, or encounter and subdue the rebels and traitors above described, by such as shall be called upon for those purposes.

To these inevitable, but I trust salutary measures, it is a far more pleasing part of duty, to add the assurances of protection and support to all, who, in so trying a crisis, shall manifest their allegiance to the King, and affection to the parent state. So that such persons as may have been intimidated to quit their habitations in the course of this alarm, may return to their respective callings and professions; and stand distinct and separate from the parricides of the constitution, till GOD in his mercy shall restore to his creatures, in this distracted land, that system of happiness from which they have been seduced, the religion of Peace and Liberty founded upon Law.

GIVEN at Boston, this twelfth day of June, in the fifteenth year of the reign of his Majesty GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of GOD, of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, KING, Defender of the Faith, &c. Annoque Domini, One Thousand seven Hundred and seventy-five.

THOMAS GAGE.

By his Excellency Command,
THO'S FLUCKER, Sec'ry.

GOD Save the KING.

PHILADELPHIA, *June 26.*

The COMMITTEE for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia will meet this afternoon, at Six o'clock, at the Philosophical Society's Hall.

On Friday morning the Generals WASHINGTON and LEE set off from this city to take the command of the American army at Massachusetts Bay. They were accompanied from town by the troop of light horse, and by all the officers of the city militia on horseback, who attended them about five miles, when they returned, but the former continued with them, and how far they will go is uncertain.

Major THOMAS MIFFLIN is appointed Aid de Camp to General Washington, and accompanies the General to the camp near Boston. The active and successful part which this Gentleman has taken in the civil and military affairs of the province of Pennsylvania, had endeared him so much to his fellow citizens, that few men have ever left us more universally beloved or regretted.

By an Express which arrived here on Saturday evening we have the following account of the battle at Charlestown, on Saturday the 18th of June, inst.

ON Friday night, the 17th inst. fifteen hundred of the Provincials went to Bunker's Hill, in order to intrench there, and continued intrenching till Saturday, 10 o'clock, when two thousand Regulars marched out of Boston, landed in Charlestown, and plundering it of all its valuable effects, set fire to it in ten different places at once; then dividing their army, part of it marched up in the front of the provincial intrenchment and began to attack the Provincials at long shot; the other part of their army marched round the town of Charlestown under cover of the smoke occasioned by the fire of the town. The Provincial centries discovered the Regulars marching upon their left wing. Upon notice of this given by the centry to the Connecticut forces posted on that wing, Capt. Nolton, of Ashford, with 400 of said forces, immediately repaired to, and pulled up, a post and rail fence, and carrying the posts and rails to another fence, put them together for a breast-work. Capt. Nolton gave orders to the men not to fire until the enemy were got within fifteen rods, and then not till the word was given. At the word's being given the enemy fell surprisingly; it was thought by spectators who stood at a distance that our men did great execution.

The action continued about two hours, when the Regulars on the right wing were put into confusion and gave way;—the Connecticut troops closely pursued them, and were on the point of pushing their bayonets, when orders were received from General Pomeroy, for those who had been in action for two hours to fall back, and their places to be supplied by fresh troops.—These orders being mistaken for a direction to retreat, our troops on the right wing began a general retreat, which was handed to the left, the principal place of action, where Captains Nolton, Chester Clark and Putnam, had forced the enemy to give way, and were before them for some considerable distance, and being warmly pursuing the enemy, were, with difficulty persuaded to retire; but the right wing, by mistaking the orders, having already retreated, the left, to avoid being encircled, were obliged to retreat also with the main body. They retreated with precipitation across the causeway to Winter's Hill, in which they were exposed to the fire of the enemy from their shipping and floating batteries.—We sustained our principal loss in passing the causeway. The enemy pursued our troops to Winter's Hill, where the Provincials being reinforced by General Putnam, renewed the battle with great spirit, repulsed the enemy with great slaughter, and pursued them till they got under cover of their cannon from the shipping. When the enemy returned to Bunker's Hill, and the Provincials to Winter's Hill; where, after entrenching and erecting batteries, they on Monday began to fire upon the Regulars on Bunker's Hill, and on the ships and floating batteries in the harbour, when the Express came away. The number of Provincials killed is between 40 and 70; 140 are wounded. Of the Connecticut troops, 16 were killed:—No officer among them was either killed or wounded, excepting Lieutenant Grosvenor, who was wounded in the hand. A Colonel, or Lieutenant Colonel of the New-Hampshire forces, is among the dead. It is also said that Dr. Warren is undoubtedly among the slain.

The Provincials lost three iron six pounders, some intrenching tools, and a few knapsacks.

The number of Regulars which first attacked the Provincials on Bunker's Hill was not less than 2000. The number of the Provincials was only 1500, who it is supposed would soon have gained a compleat victory had it not been for the unhappy mistake already mentioned. The Regulars were afterwards reinforced with a thousand men. It is uncertain how great a number of Regulars were killed or wounded, but it was supposed by spectators who saw the whole action, that there could not be less than 4 or 500 killed. Mr. Gardner, who got out of Boston on Sunday evening, says, that there were 500 wounded men brought into that place the morning before he came out.

This account was taken from Capt. Elijah Hide, of Lebanon, who was a spectator on Winter's Hill, during the whole action.

COMMITTEE CHAMBER, *June 24, 1775.*

Upon Motion, Resolved, That if any pilot, shallopman, or others, shall be found assisting in the conveyance or introduction of goods or merchandize, contrary to the Association of the late Congress, or in receiving on shore or unlading from any vessel, any goods which may have been ordered out of the port, such persons will be deemed enemies to the Liberties of America, and will be held forth to the resentment of the public.——And if any person, privy to such measures, will disclose them, they shall receive the thanks of the Committee as real friends to their Country.

Extract from the Minutes.

J. B. SMITH, Secretary.

We are requested to publish the following.

MY LORD,

I BEG the favour of your Lordship to lay before his Majesty the peculiar embarrassment of my present situation.

Your Lordship is no stranger to the conduct which I have observed in the unhappy disputes with our American Colonies.

The King is too just and too generous not to believe, that the votes I have given in Parliament have been given according to the dictates of my conscience. Whether I have erred or not, the course of future events must determine. In the mean time, if I were capable of such duplicity, as to be any way concerned in enforcing those measures of which I have so publicly and solemnly expressed my disapprobation, I should ill deserve what I am most ambitious of obtaining, the esteem and favourable opinion of my Sovereign.

My request therefore to your Lordship is this, that after having laid these circumstances before the King, you will assure his Majesty, that he has not a subject who is more ready than I am, with the utmost chearfulness, to sacrifice his life and fortune, in support of the safety, honour, and dignity of his Majesty's crown and person. But the very same principles which have inspired me with these unalterable sentiments of duty and affection to his Majesty, will not suffer me to be instrumental in depriving any part of his people of those liberties, which form the best security for their fidelity and obedience to his government. As I cannot, without reproach from my own conscience, consent to bear arms against my fellow subjects in America, in what to my weak discernment is not a clear cause; and as it seems now to be finally resolved, that the 22d regiment is to go upon the American service, I desire your Lordship to lay me in the most dutiful manner at his Majesty's feet, and humbly beg that I may be permitted to retire.

Your Lordship will also be so obliging to entreat, that as I wave what the custom of the service would entitle me to, the right of selling what I bought, I may be allowed to retain my rank in the army, that whenever the envy or ambition of foreign powers should require it, I may be enabled to serve his Majesty and my country in that way; in which alone, I can expect to serve them with any degree of effect.

Your Lordship will easily conceive the regret and mortification I feel at being necessitated to quit the military profession, which has been that of my ancestors for many generations, to which I have been bred almost from my infancy, to which I have devoted the study of my life, and to perfect myself in which, I have sought instruction and service in whatever part of the world they were to be found.

I have delayed this to the last moment, lest any wrong construction should be given to a conduct which is influenced only by the purest motives: I complain of nothing, I love my profession, and should think it highly blameable to quit any course of life, in which I might be useful to the public, so long as my constitutional principles, and my notions of honour permitted me to continue in it. I have the honour to be, with great respect,

Your Lordship's most obedient,
Adelphi Buildings, And most humble servant,
April 12, 1775. EFFINGHAM.

LORD BARRINGTON, *Secretary at War.*

Philadelphia, June 22, 1775.

MY LORD,

ALTHO' I can by no means subscribe to the opinion of divers people in the world that an officer in half pay is to be considered in the service, yet I think it a point of delicacy to pay a deference to this opinion, erroneous and absurd as it is. I therefore appriſe your Lordship in the most public and solemn manner, that I do renounce my half pay, from the date hereof. At the same time I beg leave to assure your Lordship, that whenever it shall please his Majesty to call me forth to any honourable service against the natural hereditary enemies of our country, or in defence of his just rights and dignity, no man will obey the righteous summons with more zeal and alacrity than myself; but the present measures seem to me so absolutely subversive of the rights and liberties of every individual subject, so destructive to the whole empire at large, and ultimately so ruinous to his Majesty's own person, dignity and family, that I think myself obliged in conscience as a citizen, Englishman, and soldier of a free state, to exert my utmost to defeat them. I most devoutly pray to Almighty God to direct his Majesty into measures more consonant to his interest and honour, and more conducive to the happiness and glory of his people.

I am, my Lord,
Your most obedient humble servant,
CHARLES LEE.

To the Right Honourable LORD VISCOUNT BARRINGTON, *his Majesty's Secretary at War.*

The following extracts from a sermon preached by the late President Davis, to Capt. Overton's independent Company of Volunteers, in Hanover County, in Virginia, August 17, 1755, *we hope will be agreeable to our readers, not only because it contains sentiments suitable to the present times, but because it contains something which we hope will prove* prophetic *of the success of the* COMMANDER IN CHIEF *of the American Army.*

"AS God well knew what a world of degenerate, ambitious and revengeful creatures this is; as he knew that innocence could not be protected, and liberty secured, nor the lives of mankind preserved from the lawless hands of ambition, avarice and tyranny without the use of the word; and as he knew this would be the only method to preserve mankind from universal slavery, he has formed some men for this dreadful work, and fired them with a martial spirit and a glorious love of danger. Such a spirit, though most pernicious when ungoverned by the rules of justice, and benevolence to mankind, is a public blessing when rightly directed. Such a spirit, under God, has often mortified the insolence of tyrants, checked the encroachments of arbitrary power, and delivered enslaved and ruined nations. It is as necessary in its place, for our subsistance in such a world as this, as any of the gentler geniuses among mankind, and it is derived from the same original.

"Our Continent is like to become the seat of war, and we have no other way of defending our rights and privileges than by the sword. And has God been pleased to diffuse some sparks of this martial fire through our country? I hope he has. And may I not produce you, my brethren, who are engaged in this expedition, as instances of it?* Well, cherish it as a sacred, heaven-born fire, and let the injuries done to your country administer fewel to it, and kindle it in those breasts where it has been hitherto smothered."

* *As a* remarkable *instance (says our author) of this, I may point out to the public that heroic youth* COLONEL WASHINGTON, *whom I cannot but hope providence has hitherto preserved in so signal a manner for some* important service *to his country.*

Carlisle, May 26, 1775. Departed this life, LYDIA SEMPLE, wife of ROBERT SEMPLE, Esq; and eldest daughter of the Rev. JOHN STEEL, of that place.—Her last illness was a scene of the most excruciating pains, which she bore with such firm and stedfast resignation to the will of the All-wise disposer of events, with such christian fortitude and patience, as astonished the beholders, and merits the imitation of all the disciples of a suffering and a bleeding Jesus.—By her removal, her disconsolate husband has lost a loving and a dutiful wife, her children a tender and indulgent parent, her relations a steady and affectionate friend, and her neighbours an affable, chearful, and an obliging companion.—The day following her remains were decently interred in the English burying ground, attended by a very considerable number of the principal inhabitants, where a very pathetic discourse, suited to the occasion, was delivered by the Rev. Mr. ANDERSON.

*** The Officers of the several Military Companies in the county of Bucks, are desired to meet at the house of John Bogart, Inn-holder, in the township of Buckingham, the 21st day of July, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to form their battalions, and choose Field Officers.——The Committee for said county, are likewise desired to meet at said time and place according to adjournment.

JUST IMPORTED in the ship Christopher, Captain Edwards, a CARGO of choice

COARSE SALT,

Now laying at the upper side of Market-street wharf, and to be SOLD by

WHITE AND MONTGOMERY,

Where may be had,

JAMAICA spirits; West-India, New England and Philadelphia rum; coffee, cotton, pepper, allspice, French and Carolina indigo, claret in bottles, Malaga wine in quarter casks, &c.

A PLACE in the Country is wanted for a likely, active NEGRO GIRL, who is about nine years old, and has had the small pox; she is to be bound until twenty-four years old.—For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

THE Creditors of JOHN MOYES, Chair-maker, are requested to meet at the sign of the Indian King, in Market-street, kept by JOHN BIDDLE, on Monday next, at seven o'clock in the evening.

ALEXANDER BARTRAM, Assignee.

MORGAN HOLLINSHEAD,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

TAKES this method to inform the Public, that he has opened shop in Moore's Town, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Mount Holly, where he intends carrying on the business in all its various branches. He makes repeating dead beat Clocks, which are allowed to be much superior to a recoil made in common, as they will last much longer, and keep time more exactly. Watch work is done in the most reasonable and best manner. All those who will please to favour him with their custom, may depend upon having their work done with care and dispatch. He very gratefully acknowledges past favours, and hopes for a continuance thereof.

N.B. An Apprentice wanted to said business.

Just published and to be sold by

R. AITKEN,

PRINTER and BOOKSELLER, opposite the London Coffee-house, in Front-street, Philadelphia.

MILITARY INSTRUCTIONS for Officers detached in the Field; with plans of the manœuvres necessary in carrying on the PETITE GUERRE. By an OFFICER.

[Price ONE DOLLAR.]

Sold by Messrs. CADELL, WILSON, and NICOL; DURHAM, DONALDSON.

A new edition, with plates and other additions, is in the press, and will be published on the 20th of July, 1775.

The REVIEWERS *character of this valuable Work.*

OF the instructions which this useful Treatise contains, it may, with great truth and propriety, be declared, that they are the dictates of military genius, and the evident result of extensive experience. Those Gentlemen for whose service they are intended, will peruse them with pleasure and advantage; while, at the same time, they are illustrated by observations and facts which must interest the attention and gratify the taste of the most indifferent reader. MONTHLY REVIEW.

WE think the author of this excellent treatise has rendered a most important service to the Gentlemen of the army, and conveyed a great deal of useful instruction, in an agreeable and interesting manner on the PETITE GUERRE, which is a subject hitherto untouched by our military writers, though of the first consequence to the profession. From the authority of one of the most admired writers * of the present age, we may with justice declare it to be the best book that can be put into the hands of a young soldier, as it is a collection of interesting facts very well related.

The author has given good reasons for offering his treatise to the Gentlemen of the Militia and Military Academies; but we think no Gentleman of the Army should be without it, as it is replete with instruction, easily portable, readily refered to, and very entertaining.

* *Marmontel.* CRITICAL REVIEW.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED AWAY on the first inst. (June) a large brindle COW, with a white face, about six or seven years old. Whoever will inform the subscriber (near Poole's Bridge) where she is, shall receive ONE DOLLAR, and if brought home the above Reward.

FRANCIS GRICE.

Philadelphia, June 14, 1775.

ONE DOLLAR REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Water-street, between Catherine and Almond-streets, an apprentice boy named JOHN CESAR, lately came from Lisbon, can talk but little English; he is fifteen years of age, very swarthy, with short black hair; had on a short blue jacket, an oznabrigs shirt, and small figured check trowsers. Whoever takes up said apprentice so that his master may get him again, shall have the above Reward, paid by JOSEPH FRY, Cooper.

LONDON, *April* 15.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Malaga to his friend at Briſtol, March 10, 1775.

"THE laſt poſt from Cadiz brought us accounts of 40 veſſels, of different nations, being embargoed there, by an order from Court: They are to take all kinds of military ſtores, &c. their deſtination is kept a ſecret.—All the ſhips of war in ſaid harbour are fitting out: The St. Genaro, a 74 gun ſhip, in our mole, unloading bombs, cannon, balls, and other things. What all theſe great preparations are for, time only will inform us: It is whiſpered they are for Naples, as the Emperor ſeems to threaten an invaſion there; others ſay they are deſtined for ſome part of the Barbary Coaſt.

"Since writing the aforeſaid, an order has juſt been iſſued to embargo all the empty veſſels in this mole, which are about 14 in number, by which you may judge there is ſomething of importance in agitation."

May 6. Yeſterday a meſſenger arrived at Lord Dartmouth's office from America, with an expreſs from General Gage, which was laid before his Majeſty at St. James's.

Yeſterday arrived a mail from New-York, brought over by the Duke of Cumberland Packet, Capt. Marſham. She ſailed from New-York the 6th of April, and arrived at Falmouth the 2d inſt.

On Wedneſday died of a fit of coughing, which burſt a blood veſſel, at his houſe in York-ſtreet, St. James's, the Hon. James Boſcawen, Lieutenant-General of his Majeſty's land forces, Colonel of the 24th regiment of foot, and brother to Lord Viſcount Falmouth.

Orders are ſent to Portſmouth, to take into the King's ſervice all volunteers that offer, and to diſtribute them among the guardſhips, until they are draughted off.

A letter from the Hague ſays, "The States General are embarraſſed to anſwer ſome late demands from the Court of Berlin."

WILLIAMSBURG, *(Virginia) June* 10.

To his Excellency the Right Hon. JOHN *Earl of* DUNMORE, *his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the colony and dominion of Virginia, and Vice Admiral of the ſame.*

The humble ADDRESS of the COUNCIL.

MY LORD,

WE his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Council of Virginia, now met in general Aſſembly, beg leave to preſent our humble thanks to your Excellency, for your ſpeech at the opening of this ſeſſion, and for giving us an opportunity to take the preſent alarming ſtate of this colony into our conſideration, and provide remedies againſt the increaſing evils therein. Your doing this ſo ſeaſonably, and as ſoon as you were properly apprized of what you thought would lay a firm foundation for our proceeding with ſucceſs in ſo deſirable a work, we cannot but regard as a proof of your attachment to the welfare of this dominion.

As this country hath, for many years paſt, made ample proviſion for the civil government thereof, we have only to declare our willingneſs to concur with the other branch of the legiſlature in ſuch proportion, and in ſuch means, as they ſhall be willing to contribute towards the public burthens of the ſtate.

The peace and good order of every country depending on the regular adminiſtration of juſtice, we are deſirous that the courts ſhould be forthwith opened, that the laws may again have their due courſe; as ſuch a ſtep will be inſtrumental in removing miſchiefs of the greateſt magnitude and moſt deſtructive tendency.

To which his Excellency was pleaſed to return the following ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR willingneſs to concur in meaſures, which, if adopted, will entirely compoſe the deſtructive differences between this country and Great-Britain, and reſtore the order and tranquility of the colony, cannot but give his Majeſty the moſt ſenſible pleaſure, as the opportunity of communicating to him ſuch a proof of the duty and loyalty of this branch of the legiſlature of Virginia affords me the greateſt ſatisfaction.

In the night of Saturday the 3d inſtant ſome young men got into the public magazine in this city, intending to furniſh themſelves with arms, but were preſently after ſurpriſed by the report of a gun, which was ſo artfully placed (ſaid to be contrived by L—d D——e) that upon touching a ſtring which was in their way, it went off, and wounded three perſons, but not mortally; one of them is terribly hurt by ſeveral ſmall balls that entered his arm and ſhoulder; another, by the loſs of two fingers of his right hand, rendered incapable of following his profeſſion for ſubſiſtence; the other wounded very ſligtly. There were two guns prepared for this horrid purpoſe, one of which was brought out next morning, and found to be double charged. On Monday a committee was apponted of the Hon. Houſe of Burgeſſes to examine the ſtate of the magazine, who have placed a guard over it till meaſures ſhall be concerted for its better ſecurity.

A MESSAGE from the GOVERNOR.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Burgeſſes.

THE removing, by my order, fifteen half barrels of the King's powder, received from the Ripon man of war, from the public magazine, has, I find, given great uneaſineſs to the people: I was influenced in this by the beſt motives; and as I have once ventured, and if occaſion offered, ſhould again venture my life in the ſervice of this country, I had hopes the moſt favourable conſtruction would have been put upon my conduct. The magazine was repreſented to me as a very inſecure depoſitory, and, from experience, I find it ſo; all the arms which have been kept there being now taken away; arms not purchaſed at the expence of this colony, but ſent here by his Majeſty, from his office of ordnance, of which they bear the mark: But, in confidence that you are now met to remove every grievance, and by your wiſdom to eſtabliſh the public tranquility on a ſure and firm foundation; I do promiſe you, that as ſoon as I ſee the magazine in a proper ſtate for ſecuring the powder, and other public ſtores, I will replace it, and at all times be ready, moſt willingly, to do every thing my poor abilities are capable of for the benefit of this colony, in which I have lived, till of late, in the greateſt happineſs. DUNMORE.

In conſequence of the above meſſage, the Hon. Houſe of Burgeſſes came to the following reſolution:

TUESDAY, June 7, 15th *Geo.* III. 1775.

RESOLVED, *That an addreſs be preſented to his Excellency the Governor, to expreſs to his Lordſhip our thanks for his kind and tender ſervices in behalf of this colony, and for reſtoring the public tranquility on a ſure and firm foundation; to aſſure his Lordſhip that we have the higheſt ſenſe of his ſervices on the late Indian expedition, and ſincerely lament that any event ſhould ſuſpend the happineſs which his Lordſhip hath enjoyed among us; that, wiſhing a reſtoration of peace and harmony, we had directed an inquiry into the cauſes of the late great uneaſineſs given to the people, which we ſhall proceed on with that attention recommended by his Lordſhip, and apply, on our parts, remedies the beſt our abilites can ſuggeſt.*

Laſt Thurſday morning, about two o'clock, our Governor and his family decamped from the Palace, and are now on board the Fowey man of war at York Town. His Excellency left the following meſſage to be delivered to the Aſſembly.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Burgeſſes.

BEING now fully perſuaded that my perſon, and thoſe of my family likewiſe, are in conſtant danger of falling ſacrifices to the blind and unmeaſurable fury which has ſo unaccountably ſeized upon the minds and underſtanding of great numbers of the people, and apprehending that at length ſome among them may work themſelves up to that pitch of daringneſs and atrociouſneſs as to fall upon me in the defenceleſs ſtate in which they know I am in the city of Williamſburg, and perpetrate acts that would plunge this country into the moſt horrid calamities, and render the breach with the mother country irreparable; I have thought it prudent for myſelf, and ſerviceable for the country, that I remove to a place of ſafety, conformable to which I have fixed my reſidence, for the preſent, on board his Majeſty's ſhip the Fowey, lying at York.

It is not my intention to give the leaſt interruption to the ſitting of the Aſſembly, but I hope they will proceed in the great buſineſs which they have before them, with diligence and effect. I ſhall take care to make the acceſs to me ſo eaſy and ſafe, that the neceſſary communication between me and the Houſe may be attended with the leaſt inconvenience poſſible; and I thought it would be more agreeable to the Houſe to ſend to me, from time to time, ſome of their members, as occaſion ſhall require, than be put all to the trouble of moving to be nearer me.

I hope the Houſe will ſee my proceedings on this occaſion as they were really meant; and I beg them to be aſſured that I ſhall now be as ready to attend to all the duties of my office as I was before, and that I am perfectly diſpoſed to contribute all in my power, if opportunity be given me, to reſtore that harmony, the interruption of which is likely to coſt ſo dear to the repoſe, as well as to the comforts of every individual. DUNMORE.

To his Excellency the Right Hon. JOHN *Earl of* DUNMORE, *his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governor General and Commander in chief of the colony and dominion of Virginia.*

The joint ADDRESS of the COUNCIL and the HOUSE of BURGESSES.

MY LORD,

WE his Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Council, and the Burgeſſes of Virginia, aſſure your Excellency, that it is with the greateſt concern we find your Lordſhip, by your meſſages to them, that your Lordſhip entertains any ſuſpicions of the perſonal ſecurity of yourſelf or family, as we can, by no means, ſuppoſe any of his Majeſty's ſubjects in this colony would meditate a crime ſo horrid and atrocious, as your Lordſhip ſeems to apprehend. We are fearful the ſtep your Lordſhip hath taken, in removing from the ſeat of government, may conduce to a continuance of that great uneaſineſs, which hath of late ſo unhappily prevailed in this country. We cannot but expreſs our concern, that your Lordſhip did not think proper to communicate the ground of your uneaſineſs to us; as, from our zeal and attachment to the preſervation of order and good government, we ſhould have judged it our indiſpenſable duty to have endeavoured to remove every cauſe of diſquietude. In proof of the great reſpect we ſhall ever pay to the repreſentative of our moſt gracious Sovereign, and to remove, to the utmoſt of our power, your Lordſhip's apprehenſions; we aſſure your Lordſhip, that we will chearfully concur in any meaſure, that may be propoſed, proper for the ſecurity of yourſelf and family. It is with much anxiety, we conſider the very diſagreeable ſituation of your Lordſhip's moſt amiable Lady and family, and ſhould think ourſelves happy in being able to reſtore their perfect tranquility, by removing all their fears.

We cannot, my Lord, but approve your intention, of not giving the leaſt interruption to the important affairs on which we are now aſſembled; and it is with much pleaſure we receive your Lordſhip's aſſurance of your diſpoſition, to eſtabliſh that harmony, ſo eſſential to the repoſe and comfort of every individual; but we muſt beg leave to obſerve to your Lordſhip, how impracticable it will be to carry on the buſineſs of this ſeſſion, with any tolerable degree of propriety, or with that diſpatch the advanced ſeaſon of the year requires, whilſt your Lordſhip is ſo far removed from us, and ſo inconveniently ſituated: We therefore earneſtly entreat your Lordſhip, that you will be pleaſed to return with your Lady and family to the Palace, which we are perſuaded will give the greateſt ſatisfaction, and be the moſt likely means of quieting the minds of the people.

Intelligence Extraordinary.——We are informed that a certain noble Lord is engaged in writing a treatiſe on the Art of War, for the inſtruction of the *general officers* employed in the reduction of America. His Lordſhip has diſplayed the moſt profound ſkill as an engineer, in this truly valuable production; and it is imagined the adventure at the magazine, on Saturday night, will be tranſmitted to the Miniſtry as an irrefragable proof of the expedience and efficacy of ſpring guns.

The ſame correſpondent obſerves that this is the moſt happy invention the world has been favoured with for many years, as, by means thereof, an immenſe deal of blood and treaſure may be ſaved to the nation; ſince it muſt be evident to every one that America may be reduced to ſubjection without a man being ſent over for that purpoſe, as a few thouſand ſpring guns, advantageouſly placed, would infallibly defeat any armament raiſed here, without any riſk on the ſide of government. *And this fully accounts for not ſending any troops hither.*

NEWPORT, *June* 12.

Laſt Tueſday a ſchooner from Philadelphia, loaded with proviſions, bound to Nantucket, was brought in here by one of the men of war's tenders. We hear the proviſions in this veſſel belong to near ſeventy poor men at Nantucket, and the chief their families had to depend on for a conſiderable time to come.

Laſt Saturday Capt. Cahoone, of this place, arrived here from Virginia, in a ſloop loaded with Indian corn, &c. The veſſel and cargo were taken into cuſtody by the man of war in this harbour.

The above veſſels, it is ſuppoſed, will be ſent to Boſton.

NEW-YORK, June 19.

Friday laſt the Mercury frigate, Capt. M'Carthy, arrived at Sandy Hook, in fourteen days from Boſton. He was diſpatched from thence by General Gage, to order whatever troops might arrive here (from England or Ireland) for Boſton; and laſt Wedneſday he luckily fell in with a tranſport from Cork, with part of the 44th regiment, bound into this place, but ſhe ſoon ſtood to the eaſtward, and Capt. M'Carthy now waits at the Hook to give the like orders to the reſt of the fleet that may arrive there.

Saturday laſt an expreſs from Watertown paſſed through this city, in his way to the Continental Congreſs. He left the camp laſt Monday, and ſaid ſome of the tranſports were arrived at Boſton from Cork; and that the grenadiers and light infantry of General Gage's army appeared to be in motion.

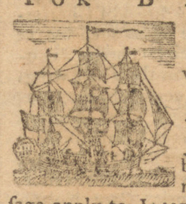
Lately died in London, Mr. William Neat, an eminent American Merchant.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.

Yeſterday morning the three battalions of this City and Liberties, together with the artillery company, a troop of light horſe, ſeveral companies of light infantry, rangers and rifle-men, in the whole about 2000, marched out to the Commons, and, having joined in brigade, were reviewed by General WASHINGTON, *who is appointed Commander in Chief of all the North-American forces by the Honourable* CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, *when they went through the manual exerciſe, firings and manœuvres, with great dexterity and exactneſs.*

On Thurſday, the 15th inſtant, was married the Rev. Mr. GEORGE CRAIG, *of Cheſter, to Mrs.* MARGARET CURRIE, *of the ſame place.*

FOR BRISTOL,



The good SHIP PROSPERITY, WILLIAM M'CULLOCH, MASTER;

HAVING great part of her cargo ready to go on board, will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage apply to JAMES STUART, or ſaid maſter on board at Hamilton's wharf.

Baltimore, May 20, 1775.

ON the third day of November laſt was committed to my cuſtody, on ſuſpicion of being a run-away, a Negro man who calls himſelf TOMBOY, and ſays he is the property of ROBERT RUTTER, but either cannot or will not tell in what county his maſter lives, nor can he give any account of the names of any Gentlemen who live in the neighbourhood of his maſter. I am inclined to think he came from Somerſet or Worceſter county, as he was brought to this town by a ſhallop that is ſaid to have come from one of theſe counties. He is about twenty-two years of age, five feet ſeven inches high, and a ſtrong made fellow. It is long ſince he has been advertiſed in the Maryland Gazette. If he is not taken away in one month from this date, I ſhall ſell him for payment of his priſon fees. ROBERT CHRISTIE, Jun. Sheriff.

Baltimore, May 2, 1775.

BY virtue of a deed of truſt from WILLIAM BUTLER, of Baltimore County, will be expoſed to ſale, by way of public vendue, on Monday, the tenth of July next, at the houſe of Mrs. Sarah Chilton, in Baltimore Town, a tract of land called HOPE, patented for 200 acres, ſituated about ſix miles from Baltimore Town, and the great waggon road to the back country, runs one mile through the land. There are two ſettlements on it, on one of which William Butler now lives, and Mrs. Mary Butler is in poſſeſſion of the other. On the firſt part there is a good framed dwelling-houſe, kitchen, ſtables, ſheds, and orchard; and has been a well frequented tavern for ſeveral years: There is alſo a good hewed log dwelling-houſe, kitchen, ſtable and orchard on the part where Mrs. Butler lives, about 20 acres of meadow ground is already in order for the ſcythe, and 30 acres more may be made. It will be ſold together, or in lots of 50 acres each, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. The title is indiſputable, and the terms may be known by applying to

ROBERT CHRISTIE, Jun. Sheriff.

All perſons who have brought ſuits againſt the ſaid William Butler, and for which he was committed to my cuſtody, are deſired to bring in their accounts proved, that they may be ſettled.

ROBERT CHRISTIE, Jun. Sheriff.

ALL perſons indebted to FRANCIS MURRAY, of Newtown, by bond, note or book debt, are earneſtly requeſted to ſettle and pay off their reſpective debts before the firſt day of July next, as he is deſirous to ſettle his affairs before trade with Great-Britain opens again; thoſe who do not comply with this notice may depend on having their accounts put into an Attorney's hands to be recovered.——He has now on hand, a general aſſortment of Dry Goods and Weſt-India Goods, which he will ſell very low for ready money.

May, 15th, 1775.

THIRTY POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcribers, living in Baltimore county, Maryland, about 12 miles from Baltimore-Town, a white ſervant Man and a Negro Man, viz. The white Man is named, RICHARD DAWSON, an Engliſh convict, came in the country laſt winter, about fifty-five years of age, was a ſoldier under the king of Pruſſia laſt war, is given to liquor, upwards of ſix feet high, brown hair, round face, freſh coloured, has been hurt in his left thumb, which occaſions it to be ſtiff.—Had on when he went away, an iron collar double rivetted, old caſtor hat, dark frock much tarred, old dark grey German ſerge jacket, mended with black linſey, brown role ſhirt, white full'd cloth breeches, coarſe white yarn ſtockings, and old country made ſhoes with ſtrings.

SOLOMON, a *Negro*, about 22 years of age, has been in the country about four years, and talks pretty good Engliſh.—Had on when he went away, an iron collar, a darby on each leg with a chain to one of them, all double rivetted, a new felt hat, old brown cloth coat, blue cloth jacket lined with red, brown role ſhirt, white full'd cloth breeches, old white yarn ſtockings, and old country made ſhoes.————It is ſuppoſed they will make for Boſton to the ſoldiers, as they have often been talking about them, and it is likely they may get their irons off, get other clothes, change their names, and deny their maſter, as the Negro has always done; has been in Newcaſtle upon Delaware twelve months and upwards; he went from thence in July laſt, and got in goal in Somerſet county, Maryland, and was brought home in November laſt; he has been in Philadelphia, he is of middle ſize, ſomewhat upon the yellow, has ſome marks upon one of his cheeks like the ſmall pox, has loſt part of the ſide of his right thumb, that makes the end of it look ſharper than the other.

Whoever apprehends them, or either of them, and ſecures them in any goal, ſo that their maſter may have them again, ſhall have *Twenty Shillings*; if above ten miles, *Forty Shillings*; if above forty miles, *Three Pounds*; if ſixty miles, *Five Pounds*; if two hundred miles, *Ten Pounds*, if five hundred miles, the above Reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

THOMAS COCKEY, *ſen.*
THOMAS COCKEY, *jun.*

EXCELLENT ANTIGUA RUM, MUSCOVADO SUGAR, AND MOLASSES, TO BE SOLD BY JONATHAN DAWES and Brothers, At their Store in Water-ſtreet.

TO BE SOLD,

AN active, healthy, young Engliſh man, who hath about three years to ſerve, and can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

IRISH LINENS,

Of various prices, to be SOLD on reaſonable terms for caſh, by

THOMAS M'GLATHRY,

At Mr. ROBERT HUNTER'S, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets.

TO BE SOLD,

On the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, by

JAMES KINNEAR,

At his Vendue-ſtore the corner of Third and Vine-ſtreets,

A GREAT variety of choice CORDIALS, among which are Geneva in caſes; plain, cherry and raſberry brandy; cherry rum; Doctor Stephens's anniſeed, clover and orange water. Alſo a good aſſortment of DRY GOODS, ſuitable for the ſeaſon.

N.B. GOODS daily received for ſale at ſaid ſtore, and part caſh advanced, if required.

Chriſtiana Bridge, May 13, 1775.

WHEREAS WILLIAM ROGERS, of the town of Baltimore, Hatter, offered a reward of Twenty Shillings for the apprehending JAMES MUSGROVE, of ſaid town, Painter; the Public are deſired to obſerve that ſaid JAMES MUSGROVE is apprehended by THOMAS MUSGROVE, at Chriſtiana Bridge, who will, in the ſpace of three weeks from the date hereof, produce the ſaid James, provided ſaid Rogers can ſhew where he is jointly bail for James Muſgrove. But to ſhew the injuſtice of Rogers's advertiſement, he has the ſaid James's promiſſary note for a certain ſum payable to himſelf, for which he will be proceeded againſt as the law directs.

Alexandria, Fairfax County, Virginia, April 1, 1775.

WAS committed to gaol, two Scotch men, taken up in conſequence of an advertiſement of James Morgan's, living in Durham, Bucks County, Pennſylvania; one paſſes by the name of DANIEL MUNROW, 24 or 25 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, thick made, pitted with the ſmall pox, of a dark complexion, ſhort black hair, ſpeaks broad, and has a remarkable ſtiff walk; he is a carpenter by trade, and underſtands ſawing with the whip-ſaw; he had on an old felt hat, ſtriped ſilk handkerchief, old bearſkin coat, black velvet waiſtcoat, old buckſkin breeches, country ſpun ſhirt, mixed blue and white ſtockings, good ſhoes, and ſilver plated buckles. The other paſſes by the name of JOHN LATTIMORE, profeſſes the cabiner-making buſineſs; he is 22 or 23 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, walks ſtraight and has a ſharp look, of a brown complexion, brown hair tied behind, and pitted with the ſmall pox; he had on an old felt hat, ſtriped ſilk handkerchief, light coloured country cloth coat lined with ſtriped lincey, ſtriped waiſtcoat, country ſpun ſhirt, ſnuff coloured velvet breeches, mixed black and white ſtockings, good ſhoes, and ſilver plated buckles. They ſay they came from Juniata, in Cumberland county. Their maſters are deſired to take them out and pay expences to WILLIAM ALLISON, Gaoler.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

MADE his eſcape from Glouceſter Gaol, on the 25th of May inſtant, a certain JOHN STEVENSON, about five feet eight or nine inches high, pock marked, ſore lips, walks lame and has ſtraight black hair; had on when he went away, a blue lapelled ſailor jacket, red waiſtcoat, white ſhirt, ſtriped ticken trowſers, worſted ſtockings ſpotted with blue, a pair of new calf-ſkin ſhoes with ſteel buckles in them; by trade a ſhoemaker, and is an impudent talkative fellow. Any perſon that will deliver ſaid STEVENSON at Glouceſter Gaol, ſhall receive the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, by

RICHARD JOHNSON, Gaoler.

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